THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884. WHOLE NO. 2556.

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE PUBLICATION BOARD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

THE ASSURANCE OF FAITH.

By Helen Chauncey.

"Help me, O God! My boat is small and frail,
Thy ocean is so wide,"
The Breton fisher prays, as setting sail,
He floats upon the tide.

He hears the thunders crash and billows rise,
Far out of sight of land,
Yet knows that underneath the darkest skies
His times are in God's hand.

A trust like this outrides the longest storm,
And fiercest tempest braves,
Still watching to behold the sacred form,
That treads the swelling waves.

Lord, give us faith to equal that which wings
The Breton fisher's prayer,
Which to the life-line of a promise clings,
Without a thought of care.

Then, whether over tranquil summer seas,
Or angry waves we sail,
Our hearts can rest on Thee in perfect peace,
For Thou wilt never fail.

—*Advance.*

Communications.

For the Messenger.

THE NECESSITY OF MISSIONS TO THE

An Address delivered at the Monthly Missionary Meeting of the Society of Inquiry, Held at College Chapel, Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 11th, 1883, by Theodore G. Frank.

[*Published by Request.*]

Our religion on the face of it is a world religion, both in its divine idea and in its human application. Christ for the world and the world for Christ is the sum total of all the doctrines and duties contained in the New Testament. The Christian service then may begin at home—if it is true Christian service it will begin there—but from this home centre it will move over the outlying field. It was a profound saying of an old missionary: When our churches cease to be evangelistic, they will soon cease to be evangelical. For the brief moment that I may now detain you, I desire to suggest to you this important thought: That wide evangelization is today in God's providence the true conservator of our home orthodoxy and our home piety.

The fundamental principles of the missionary work are the same throughout all generations. Once for all time was the great love of God in sending His Son to redeem mankind, designed for all nations and kindred, people and tongues. Once for all time was the great command issued by the risen Lord, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Once for all time in accordance with the divine promise, the Holy Spirit descended from heaven to earth to abide with the Church of Christ an energizing presence and power until the day of final triumph. All the resources of omnipotence are thus accessible to the Lord's people in every generation, under all circumstances, in their endeavors to fulfill the sublime trust committed to them as heralds of the great salvation, even to the uttermost part of the earth. Unto them all is revealed the efficacious word of reconciliation, unto them all belongs a power of prevailing prayer, all alike may wield with the same invincible energy the great and precious promises.

No reason therefore exists as far as provisions of divine grace are concerned, why any generation of the children of God, accepting these provisions, should not, during its own day, flood the world with divine light. This was the responsibility resting upon the first generation, wholly unmindful of their trust and opportunity. The same responsibility has rested upon each succeeding generation. Not specially to the men of the first century or to the men of the nineteenth century, but every disciple of every age and of every clime. This idea underlies all genuine Christian character; if Christian, then from its very nature it is missionary, sympathizing with Him who tasted death for every man and bearing to every man the glad tidings.

It is a significant fact of this age and of this country that freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief, has built our manifold missions. What then is the kind of Christian belief, of Christian conviction which is to save this world? What are to be its weapons of warfare? And how can we take a step in this campaign until our own feet are solid on the faith of a supernatural gospel and a supernatural Bible? If there has been no incarnation, whereby we can be saved, if the old Book, we so long have reverenced, is now to be put on the shelf by the side of the Vedas and Zendavesta of literature, if its inspiration is an obsolescent fiction, then our whole modern missionary movement is a misconception. If Christianity is only one of ten or more great religions, then every Christian Church planted and every Christian sanctury erected on pagan soil is superfluous. But assume the incarnation as a living fact to redeem and glorify mankind, postulate the Bible or God's word to guide humanity in apprehending the living Word, then rightly we may challenge the world to listen as for its life to our message. And now planting our feet on the living Word of Christ, what is our first duty as Missionary Christians to the unsaved? Is it not to hold up before the gaze of a sin-ruined race the unspeakable gift of His only Son? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Oh how matchless, how divinely simple the old, old story of Jesus and His love:

Jesus, Thy boundless love to me
No thought can reach, no tongue declare.
Unite my thankful heart to Thee
And reign without a rival there.

In either Testament I find no other gospel but the gospel of love to man, the gospel of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. And not only love beyond conception, but God has imparted to men an honor and dignity, a nobility which no higher can be conceived. The personal life and work of Jesus bear witness to it The gospel thus far has made Christendom. Paul knew no salvation for sinners, but salvation through Jesus Christ with perdition for such who do not believe His word. Love and law, life and death were the alternatives in his theology.

To this gospel of love that is to save the world, Christ has promised the gospel of Pentecost. The first disciples went forth to face unbelief and to create Christendom, clothed with Holy Ghost power. Endowed with omnipotence they had no fear, no doubt. After the American civil war, Admiral Dupont was explaining to Admiral Farragut, why it was that he did not enter Charleston harbor with his iron clads. The old sailor listened attentively for a few moments, and then interrupting, he said: Ah Dupont, but the real reason was, you didn't believe yourself you could do it. Since the world stood, who ever achieved a great thing himself utterly faithless in its practicability? Start in the Christ-like work with a love and zeal worthy of the Master, bombard Satan's kingdom with the Spirit-empowered word of the glorified Lord, and the very gates of hell shall tremble before you. How in this atheistic age could we right here at home reinforce our own belief in prayer and bring down a glorious revival right into our churches, better than by rekindling on our altars this old Pentecostal faith, this confidence in the power of the Holy Ghost to attest God's truth when faithfully preached as able to break down the opposition of human hearts and win them sweetly to Christ.

I simply add, the gospel, which is to cover this earth, must be winged to its consummation on the side of human motives by an impassioned personal love to the blessed Lord, who has sought us and born of this love to Him a passion for souls. The divine flame, this constraining devotion, which many waters cannot quench, has burned in the breast of every true missionary from the first hour of the Church.

The disciples of Christ during the first century were accountable for the proclamation of the good news to the utmost of their ability to the people of the first century. The same work for the second century, and so on to our own day. The work of our day is substantially the same with the work of every preceding age, the proclamation of the same gospel, clothed with the same power. It is a fact to be emphasized, that not primarily for succeeding generations are we to live, however important our work may be as related to the future, but primarily for the salvation of the men of our own day. In the endeavor to accomplish this work, great changes will be effected in civilization, in education and in culture. All the attendant blessings of Christianity will begin to appear and to flourish. But these must be made to help and not permitted to hinder the main work, the wide spread proclamation of the gospel to those who know it not. To allow the aggressive evangelistic work to linger, in order that some subordinate work may be more fully developed, is to imperil both. Whatever waits or fails, we must not permit the communication of the good tidings to those who have never heard them, either to fail or to wait. Our first continuous and absolutely essential trust is to see to it, that every living person on earth during our day, as far as the age of our generation can accomplish it, receives the divine message. Whatever comes as a help to this main work is in the natural line of Christ's obligations and bears on its face, however desirable under other conditions, must be resolutely denied indulgence.

While this principle abides the same for all time, it is evident, that in its application the opportunity and circumstances of each generation must make quite a difference in the methods and details of the work. Particularly may we expect growth from the accumulations of experience and from positive conquests, enlarging the fields and furnishing new facilities for the extension of the Lord's kingdom. Every new science, every new language, every new invention, every new discovery, every advance in civilization, every accumulation of human knowledge, whatever belongs to the progress of human history, all enters into the opportunity and of course into the responsibility of each new generation.

When the question is asked as to the fountains, from which the mission life of the present day has sprung, the only one that will commonly be mentioned is the religious awakening. Churches that are religiously alive engage in missions. The partition of Protestantism into ecclesiastical denominations and directions is commonly regarded as only a shady side of the evangelical church. But it has under the leading of God's hand its light sides also. One of these light sides lies in the domain of the mission. However many denominations and church organizations there are, there are many mission centres at home. This abundance of mission centres has essentially contributed to make the missionary activity within the evangelical church so universal and so energetic. Without this partition of the stream it would have been impossible that there should be at least 2,300 ordained evangelical missionaries doing evangelistic service in almost all the known and accessible countries of the world, and that in recent times about $6,000,000 annually are contributed in voluntary gifts for the carrying on and extension of the work. Nothing makes men so large hearted as does the mission.

What is then our work for Christ? How can we find our own piety and revive right here at home our own orthodoxy of to-day better than by taking a new departure along the whole line of missionary activity. For there is no thorough intelligent surrender to the proclamation of Christ, which does not from the very nature of that surrender carry with it the most thorough devotion to every department of home evangelistic service and to every form of Christian activity. Hereby the power of our churches and of our ministry is strengthened.

We may well ask the question, Who is sufficient for these things? And as we bow our heads to receive the Master's reply, we shall certainly receive it in the bestowal of a fresh divine spiritual anointing setting us apart and enabling us to say humbly, but also with assurance of faith "I do all things through Christ, that strengthened me." Oh! for this divine spiritual anointing upon all pastors and churches, upon the officers and members of the Missionary Board, upon the teachers of our theological seminaries and our colleges, upon the Christian women, who labor in the gospel of the kingdom, upon our Sunday-schools, and upon Christian households. The valley of the dry bones, seen by the Hebrew seer, is before us, bone gathered to bone, articulated, organized, waiting only the breath of God, to start them to life. That breath is ours, to invoke day and night.

The Spirit of God—if the church is ready to receive it—seems ready to inaugurate a special spiritual era, prophesied for the church in the latter days. Let us accept the work humbly and gratefully in all its breadth and dignity, and then by the grace of God go forward in the name of the great Commander and in obedience to His word.

For The Messenger.

THE REFORMED CHURCH AN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Rev. J. S. Hartzel.

She cast aside from the first all manmade doctrines and all manufactured traditions, and stood upon the principle of the Bible, and the Bible alone, the all-sufficient rule of faith and practice. Whilst the Roman Catholic Church made man's opinions of equal authority with the inspired Scriptures, Zwingli and the Reformed Church opposed the exaltation of human tradition to an equality with the made flesh, taketh away the sin of the world. Contemplating this truth, Zwingli exclaimed: "Shall we then, if this be so, seek help from creatures, from saints? No, no! Christ is our only treasure!" Upon the monk Sampson offering his indulgences to the people of Schwitz, Zwingli preached to his people: "Christ the Son of God says, 'Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Is it not then audacious folly to say, 'Buy letters of indulgence, hasten to Rome, give to the monks, sacrifice to the priests. If you do this I will absolve you from your sins.' Christ is the only sacrifice. Christ is the way." To the wicked boast of Sampson: "I can forgive all sins. Heaven and hell are in my power," Zwingli's preaching carried the truth that if we forgive men their trespasses, our heavenly Father will forgive us our trespasses. In answer to his boast: "I sell the merits of Christ to him who wishes to purchase them; but he must buy an indulgence and pay for it in ready money," Zwingli could point his poorest parishioner to the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and say: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." "Not by empty prayers, not by long pilgrimages, not by offering gifts to adorn lifeless images, do you obtain the favor of God,"—was the rebuke of Zwingli; for he continually warned his people to do the will of God alone, and that will was recorded, not in bulls and indulgences peddled about by pitiable creatures, but in the Holy Scriptures only.

The Reformed Church, first and last, holds to the divine authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures, firmly believing that they contain all things necessary to salvation. Receiving God's Word as the only authoritative guide for faith, and the only rule for practice, the Reformed Church is purely and in an eminent degree evangelical.

Selections.

LUTHER AND ZWINGLI—A CONTRAST.

1. The "Luther Centennial" has been widely celebrated, and has done great good. It has awakened a very general interest in Protestant Christendom, with blessed effects as we think. "The Zwingli Centennial" will hardly be as widely celebrated, not because it is less important, but because it has not been prepared for in advance. But it may be made of great and blessed value in all our Synods (for all purpose to engage in it,) if all will do their duty (a duty of gratitude) in the matter.

2. Luther is a "towering figure" in the great Reformation. He has made a deeper impression on Germany than any man that ever lived. He was a true German, bold, honest, learned, industrious, powerful in discourse and writing, stubborn, and yet withal gentle. Zwingli was a true Swiss, also a towering figure, but on a smaller arena, and for a shorter time, equally learned, a fiery orator, and a bold republican.

3. Luther's life and career are better known than those of Zwingli, because most modern works on church history come from German authors, and those fail to do justice (unintentionally no doubt) to the lives and works of men like Zwingli, Calvin, Ursinus, and Knox. Besides, they started out early with a one sided view of Zwinglianism, and in this way Zwingli has been kept in the back-ground in general literature.

4. Yet the Reformation in doctrine and worship, started by Zwingli, and carried forward by others after his early death has been more influential in the world's history than that of Luther. This statement may surprise some, but we make it advisedly on the basis of history. Luther's Reformation only permeated Germany (about one half of it) and Scandinavia; but that of Zwingli has diffused itself through one fourth of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, Scotland, France and the United States.

5. In our judgment it is incontestible that Zwingli was the "first of the two" openly to preach the principles of Reformation. It was in 1517, (October 13,) that Luther bodily opened his great contest by nailing his theses to the church-door in Wittenberg. But it was in 1516 already that Zwingli openly proclaimed the gospel, and salvation by Christ from his pulpit in Einsiedeln, while yet a Romish priest, to say nothing of his sermons previously at Glarus.

6. Luther drew down upon himself a far more wide-spread attention than Zwingli, because all the German Empire (a large country, the heart of Europe) was stirred to its depths by his trumpet tones; whereas, Switzerland was not a part of the Empire, was a comparatively small country, and it was some years before the voice of Zwingli was heard outside a region of circuit than that of Luther. For in the following countries the Reformation was originally started under Lutheran influences, but they subsequently became Reformed, namely, the Palatinate, Hessia, Anhalt, Holland, and others.

7. Modern research has shown, that Luther and Zwingli emancipated themselves from the fetters of traditional belief, came to a saving knowledge of the gospel, in diverse ways. Luther was a monk, an honest monk, seeking for the peace of justification by monkish works (works of self-righteousness), somewhat like Paul. Zwingli was not a monk, but a preacher, humanistically educated, and by a study of the sacred Scriptures was won by the overpowering impression made on him by the person of Christ, as was the case with the Apostle John, and Peter and Nathanial.

8 Luther lived, labored and wrote until he reached a good old age, dying in 1546, at the age of 63. Zwingli died in 1531, at the age of 46, "in the middle of his days," before he had carried through his work, or had an opportunity of fully developing his views in writings. His work was taken up and carried forward by others, whose names are, therefore, relatively better known, namely, Calvin, Bullinger, Knox, and others. This is one reason why even the Reformed Churches have not given him due honor, until of late years. Dr. Ebrard, who for years was professor in Zurich, by an investigation into the original sources, has done much to place him and his work into their true light.

9. Luther and Zwingli differed mainly in their theory of interpretation of the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper. Luther was scholastically educated, and built up a very artificial theory of the Supper, which few can really understand, though of course it has been most powerfully defended. But there is really less difference in their doctrine, in substance, than is generally supposed. Both believed in the real presence of Christin the Supper, differing after all only as to the mode. Zwingli's doctrine has been widely and persistently misconstrued.

10. Both Luther and Zwingli were men of wonderful courage, and trust in God. Zwingli died really as a martyr on the battle-field of Cappel. Luther's whole life was constant martyrdom. Few men could have filled their places so well. Think of Erasmus, Carlstadt, Servetus, and others.

11. It is noteworthy, that in order to carry through the Reformation, Luther called upon and relied on princes and kings. Without the help of the princes Luther's work would have been crushed. Zwingli appealed not to princes, but to the people. And by the aid of the free people of the Alpine valleys he carried his work through to success.—J. H. G., in *Christian World.*

Family Reading.

A NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

Lord, Thou art good—we say it when
Thy fierce east breezes blow;
Lord, Thou art good—we still repeat
In Thy soft summer glow;
And whether next day rain or shine,
Shadow and sunshine both are Thine.

We cannot thank Thee as as we would
For all our past has been;
Such sweet white blossoms Thou hast dropped
From fields of living green,
Bidding us think how fair is made
Thy Land, where such flowers never fade.

The Future still is hid with Thee,
Its secrets Thou dost know;
We can not guess its coming bliss,
And we would have it so;
Content when this year's course is o'er,
We shall but love and trust Thee more.

As little children, called to see
Their Father's gift untied,
Are sure that whatsoe'er He send,
They will be satisfied;
We thank Thee ere we know Thy gift,
And wait till Thou its veil shalt lift.

And most we thank Thee, Lord, that Thou,
Who givest our wine and corn:
Came down to bear the shameful cross
And wear the crown of thorn;
Thy sacrifice makes all our gain,
Our joy grows perfect through Thy pain.

—*Isabella Fyvie Mayo.*

For the Messenger.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The importance of these joyous festal days impresses us more and more as our prospect of them grows less. More and more we feel the tide of sympathy from all God's world sweep through our hearts, when men speak with glad tones of the birth of a little child many years ago. With all the ages, both past and future, our souls bow before the Christ of God and offer precious gifts. When at the solemn Eastertide, the bells ring out "life, life, forever more!" we join in the Te Deum with all the world of hungering, thirsting hearts, hoping for life here and hereafter. A little less moving are the thoughts which come to us on the first day of January, when, according to the artificial distinctions of men, we begin a new year. This holiday,—and even for this one; we like the old spelling holy day,—binds us to the world of history, of finance, of civilization, art, and letters. It is a time when we stop to look back upon the departing years, rapidly growing dim in perspective, as they roll away into history. Then these are our years, dearest of all our treasures possessions, a happy time, throughout all the future we may not look back to say tenderly, "The years from 1850 to 1899, were mine for preparation," as men speak longingly and lovingly of the years they spent in the dear old Alma Mater, preparing for their life work.

About this time of year we hear much of new resolutions, giving up bad habits, turning over a new leaf, and many similar expressions of the same idea. It is a good thing to do all these things; but men long ago began to doubt if there was any value in good resolutions, which come to the surface but once a year. Every day is, or may be, a New Year's day, in which we not only resolve, but carry out the good work begun in us. Why not begin a new year every morning, as we rise fresh to the duties of the day?

These festal days have been called mile stones placed along our pathway to show us the distance we have come towards our Father's house. Surely a year ought to show some decided progress in the right way. It is awful to think of having lost a day, but who can compute the immense value of a year? Can we dare to say to ourselves, we have lost a whole year? yet, even if we have, the eternal years of God are ours, and there is not room in these busy days to dwell upon the past. If it is painful, contains more defeats than victories, let us leave it behind and get what we can out of the present, forgetting even the future, which so soon becomes the present.

WINTER EVENINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

A generation ago, the long winter evenings were the brightest part of the twenty-four hours. Great logs of maple and hickory were laid across the andirons, and the mighty-flames surged up the wide-throated flue, and filled the room with a glare of light that made the home-dipped candles fade into insignificant paleness. Around the table, the family gathered with books and knitting or sewing. The children roasted nuts and apples or popped corn by the open fire, and an air of good cheer and cosy comfort pervaded the room. No outside attractions lured the young people away, unless for a moonlight sleigh-ride, a neighbor's quilting-party, or a district singing-school. There was much solid reading carried on by the family circle; and, as a rule, there was companionship in all literary matters. Individual taste could not be gratified, because of the paucity of books. What one member read the other read.

But in spite of the glamour of the firelight, and the stronger glamour that memory and association cast over the quiet evenings of thirty years ago, few are the wise people that would return to those days. The better illumination that the modern lamp affords is suggestive of the brighter lustre that the present gives to other things.

The open fire we may be permitted to regret, though freakish fashion, for once tinctured with common sense, is tearing out the bricks and restoring the fire-place where she can. But the other advantages of to-day make the past seem narrow and confined. What a flood of literature has been poured out upon the world since the days of tallow candles! What revelations in science, what an unlocking of the mysteries of nature, what unsealing of musical fountains, and unveiling of the recesses of art!

To be sure, a noble literature was at the disposal of the last generation, if they had the means to possess it. But the free public library was an unknown boon. Now, every town that pretends to ordinary intelligence has its library, large or small, or, if it has not, it should and may have it Indeed, in towns where none exists, there could not be a better winter's work than to organize one.

This introduction of libraries grants a greater range to individual taste in families; and, while it has its advantages, it has its compensating disadvantages. Into even the country farm-house cellar, the iron furnace has found its way; and the hot-air pipes which radiate from this genial center carry with them the various members of the family. The daughter with her novel seeks the snug comfort of her warm bed room, the boys with their magazines go to their own chamber, and the father and mother are left to the quiet of the sitting-room. It is a pity to break up the unity of the family group in this way, unless the younger members are really engaged in serious study. If all read for recreation, books could easily be found which would entertain all, and at the same time revive the good old habit of reading aloud.

Few country homes nowadays are without musical instruments of some kind. Evening is the time to out-sing the storm in a chorus of family voices supplemented by the neighboring lads and lassies. It is the time to form little orchestras of such instruments as the village affords; and the piano played by the daughter on a winter evening sounds sweeter to the mother, who has denied herself all luxuries to give her child musical instruction, than any concert she could attend.

These long, quiet hours when the world is wrapped in silence and cold are just the time for cultivating the social graces of home. One may not be an artist; and yet whether he will or not, he daily paints upon his memory pictures that will never fade. None of these are brighter and fairer than that of the home circle. The parents have their part to do in making this picture complete. It lies in their power to choose the books that shall be read for profit and recreation, to invite the mates in music and mirth, in games and recreation, and, in short, to make the long evenings pass away as rapidly as the nights sped to the Sultan who first heard the Arabian Tales. But, with the best will in the world, they cannot do this without the grateful co-operation of the girls and boys and the older sons and daughters.—*Christian Register.*

SCOWLS.

"Oftentimes we meet people whose faces would be beautiful if they were not darkened and wrinkled by scowls. It never was designed that mortals should thus disfigure themselves—no, it never was. Scowls are the result of habit: we first yield to irritable emotions, and then let these wrong feelings settle into a chronic state. It is well to bear in mind that the emotions of the heart are photographed on the countenance. They will as certainly leave their peculiar impressions on the countenance as a pottter's wheel leaves its impression on his vessels.

"What is more beautiful than a fair countenance? The features may be a little irregular; but, if they wear smiles and good cheer, they will soon lose their plain appearance and become attractive.

"'I feel so sad and sick,' many a one says, 'I can't help scowling.'

"We cannot agree with you: you can help it; for if the minister chances to call, your scowls will vanish like the dew before the morning sun. Custom tells us that we must wear smiles when we have visitors; and if we assume them to please visitors, let us keep them on to please our friends.

"Shopkeepers exhibit their articles at the doors and windows; so people exhibit what they keep within by the words of the mouth and the expression of the countenance."—*Ex.*

GARDENS OF THE SEA.

Among the many curious analogies born of modern investigation none are more interesting than those showing striking cases of parallelism in the habits and customs of animals whose environments are totally dissimilar. The ocean bed seems peopled with forms so resembling those of land, that a modification of structure to conform with their surroundings alone appears to be the point of difference. In drifting over the reefs of our southern border this resemblance between the creatures of land and sea is extremely striking. The gardens of the lower world abound in lavish growth; trees, shrubs, waving vines, are all reproduced in the wondrous forms of the sea. Here a forest of coral branches (*Madrepora*) raise their myriads of bristling points, each flowered to do, delicate polyp, and presenting a ripsis and green tint in contrast to the deep besota $5.50 ie channel upon whose banks they Spri quo tensify the crystal, the water seems ort e he greater beauty of the objects, ev move lazily depths; gayly bedecked ; N the living about, rising and falling $1.12 pluck some branches, poising, perha ecen their motions morsel from a limb, in $1. of the shore. reminding us of the bi These gorgeous parrot-fiecte are the sunbirds of the sea; wondrous tints—azure-blue, golden yellow, and red—mark them. Some appear iridescent and bathed in metallic tints, as if encased in burnished armors, while many more in modest garb, found in our colder waters of the north, call to mind the robin and thrush, those welcome harbingers of spring. But it is not in their color alone that the fishes resemble the birds; it is in the home life and love of offspring that we find a close resemblance. Many are nest-builders, erecting structures as complicated as those of the birds, and equaling them in design and finish.—*C P. Holder, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

POLITENESS AND ITS PLACE.

Sir Arthur Helps had the happy faculty of putting expressions of wisdom into a few words. It was he who said, "Familiarity should not swallow up courtesy." Probably one half of the rudeness of youths of this day, that later in life will develop into brutality, is due to the failure of parents to enforce in the family circle the rules of courtesy. The son or daughter who is discourteous to members of the family because of familiarity with them is very likely to prove rude and overbearing to others, and very certain to be a tyrant in the household over which he or she may be called on to preside. There is at this day undeniably among the rising generation a lack of courteous demeanor in the family. Of all places in the world, let the boy understand home is the place where he should speak the gentlest and be the most kindly, and there is a place of all where courteous demeanor should prevail. The lad who is rude to his sister, impertiment to his mother and vulgar in his house, will prove a sad husband for a suffering wife, and a cruel father to unfortunate children. The place for politeness, as Helps puts it, is where we mostly think it superfluous.

NOT SO DREADFUL, AFTER ALL.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Psalm xxiii. 4.

When we returned from Italy some years ago, the Mont Cenis Tunnel was newly opened, Southern and Wrecked that it must be very dark, and therefore we thought it better be provided with a candle. It would be damp and close, and therefore we reckoned upon closing every window, for fear we should breathe the impure air. So we speculated; but when we traversed that wonderful passage, the carriages were well lighted, and much of the tunnel also, and we sat with open windows, finding it as easy to breathe as on the mountain's side. It was a joy rather than a peril to pass through the dreaded tunnel. So shall the voyager along the good old way find that death is not what he dreams. Jesus will light the darksome way, and the soul will need no candle of earth; fresh breezes from glory shall drive away the death damps, and the music of angels shall make the heart forgetful of all pains. How can the good old way lead into danger? What can it conduct us to but eternal rest?—*Spurgeon.*

COMING LATE TO CHURCH.

"The solemnity of the place is frequently violated by unseemly crowding near the doors by such as do not intend to remain—and, aside from these gross improprieties, even among such as would shrink from putting dishonor upon God's house, a lightness of manner is sometimes to be noticed, whispering, and even conversation, somewhat suppressed, but audible These do not constitute the habits to which I refer; they are practices and offences which do not, as a rule, characterize the sanctuary. The devout worshipper should be punctual in his attendance, in order that he may enter upon these holy engagements composedly, without disturbance to others, and in time to lift up a silent prayer for the divine blessing. Whoever enters late, enters with an imperfect preparation upon a broken and imperfect service. And yet, I am constrained to be indulgent to very many who compose our congregation, as well as to the multitude of strangers who are accustomed to unite with us. The necessity that the families of the parish should occupy their pews, before sittings are provided for transient worshipers, sufficiently explains the absence of that stillness which befits the sanctuary. The most impressive acts of our service are in progress and frequently advanced as far as the Psalter or the Lessons while large numbers are thronging to their seats. And this painful interruption seems almost unavoidable, from the circumstance that, while we would courteously welcome every stranger entering our gates, we would also secure to every pewholder the privilege which belongs to him. An excellent motive and a right principle would accordingly seem to justify this breach of good order; namely, a hearty desire to welcome the stranger, which cannot properly be done until the regular worshippers are in their places and the vacant sittings are ascertained. All that I would ask of you, dear brethren, is a helpful spirit in this regard, and such prompt attendance at church as shall, at least, diminish the evil to which I have referred. Resist, I entreat you, all inclination to sluggishness and self indulgence, and so long as health and strength permit you to enter the Holy Place at all, I pray you enter it *punctually* and with a devout and ready mind."—*Dr. Morgan.*

HOLD ON.

In one of his stories Anthony Trollope makes a common farm laborer encourage his clergyman, who at that time is in very trying circumstances, by saying, "Parson, it's dogged as does it!" Hold on is his idea; see the thing through to the end; endure to the very last. There is no little philosophy in the peasant's blunt expression. There is hardly any quality so essential to real success as the ability to hold on. We all know men who are gifted, their knowledge or their genius surprises and delights us. But they never make much of a success in life, simply because they do not hold on. They have no "staying power." Sanguine in their expectations, a little difficulty casts them down, and they give over their efforts. Men of not a tithe of their real ability will push their way to success by sheer force of dogged determination. There is a lesson here also, we think, as concerns Christian character and service. The crown comes not to him that begins simply, but to him that overcomes.—*Illus. Chris. Weekly.*

NEW SONGS.

Did you find any words to sing them,
Through the work of the busy day?
Did you feel the love of the Master
Round each step of the weary way?

Did you ask for His loving presence,
In the hush of the morning hour,
That you, in each passing moment,
Might be kept by His mighty power?

And when, in the midst of the conflict,
You felt that the Lord was near,
Did no joyous song of thanksgiving
Float up to His waiting ear?

Perhaps, with the moment's passing,
Some answer of love you received,
So good, and so tender, and gracious,
That for gladness you "scarcely believed?"

Did no song of the joy that was filling
The heart of e'en one of His own
Pass up, with its incense of praising,
To "the Lamb in the midst of the Throne?"

Perhaps as the noontide was glowing,
He sent you a message of cheer,
That carried rich burden of blessing,
And utterly quieted fear.

Did no song of thanksgiving float upward,
No words for the ear of your King,
Had the child of so tender a Master
No praise of His goodness to sing!

Perchance, as the hours moved onward,
Some shadow of pain drifted by,
Till your soul, in the gathering darkness,
"Longed for the Lord Most High."

Surely from out of the gloaming,
Your heart, in its gladness, could frame
E'en thanks for the darkening shadows
That led you to trust in His name!

And you sang, as you thought of His mercy,
Glad songs of His goodness untold,
"New songs" that held ever the echo
Of the angels' "sweet story of old."

—*Naomi, from Faith and Work.*

TRIFLES.

Our lives, or rathes their happiness and miseries, are in a great measure made up of trifles, just as time is made up of moments.

The discomfort of having to wait for a meal beyond its regular hour, of finding things ill-prepared or carelessly done, of meeting slovenliness and discomfort where a little thought and pains might have introduced ease and even elegance, or of being brought up sharp at every turn by want of punctuality or of method—these are ills more difficult to bear than the uninitiated imagine. Most houses might be comfortable and elegant—yes, elegant! For comfort consists in finding everything where and as it should be; elegance, in adding to what should be there that which need not be there, but whose presence surprises, attracts and gratifies. There is often neither comfort nor elegance in the richest mansions, while both are found in the laborer's cottage. A jug filled with flowers, a neat white curtain, a couple of flowers, may effect what the expenditure of hundreds of dollars have not achieved. Let it not be said that these are mere trifles, unworthy the attention of the Christian. Distrust the pretence of spirituality whose eyes are too lofty for the common things of life. In the long catalogue of things to "think on" (Phil. iv. 8), they rank, at any rate, among the "whatsoever things are lovely." You say these are trifles; then all the more they ought not to be neglected. But trifles though they may be, to neglect is not a trifle—it is a breach of plain duty.—*Associate Presbyterian.*

A DYING CARDINAL'S LAMENTATION.

Cardinal Mazarin, the great minister of Louis XIV., in France, afforded in his last hours a striking and melancholy illustration of the Apostolic statement. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain that we can carry nothing out." A courtier, loitering without leave in the apartments of the sick statesman, heard a slippered foot dragging itself with difficulty along the carpet of an adjoining room, and hastily hid himself behind some tapestry. He saw Mazarin creep feebly in, awaiting the summons of death, who was about to transfix him with his fatal dart, and gaze around, little suspecting that he was himself being watched. From all sides shone on him the art treasures he had collected—the only objects except wealth and power he was capable of caring for. He looked on them long and regretfully; his eye wandered from picture to picture, from statue to statue, till at last his anguish vented itself in words. "I must leave all that. What pains it cost me to acquire these things! I shall never see them where I am going!" The courtier, Count Louis de Brienne, whose ears caught that dying groan, remembered the speech, and when Mazarin was dead, put it in print, unconsciously as a warning to all those who lay up treasures for themselves, but are not rich toward God.

THE FLY ON THE CATHEDRAL PILLAR.

There is a striking passage in which a great philosopher, the famous Bishop Berkeley, describes the thought which occurred to him of the inscrutable schemes of Providence, as he saw, in St. Paul's Cathedral, a fly moving on one of the pillars. "It requires," he says, "some comprehension in the eye of an intelligent spectator to take in at one view the various parts of the building, in order to observe their symmetry and design. But to the fly, whose prospect was confined to a little part of one of the stones of a single pillar, the joint beauty of the whole, or the distinct use of its parts, was inconspicuous. To that limited view the small irregularities on the surface of the hewn stone seemed to be so many deformed rocks and precipices." That fly on the pillar, of which the philosopher spoke, is the likeness of each human being as he creeps along the vast pillars which support the universe. The sorrow which appears to us nothing but a yawning chasm or hideous precipice may turn out to be but the joining or cement which binds together the fragments of our existence into a solid whole! That dark and crooked path in which we have to grope our way in doubt and fear may be but the curve which, in the full daylight of a brighter world, will appear to be the necessary finish of some choice ornament, the inevitable span of some majestic arch!—*Dean Stanley.*

HOUSEKEEPING.

When there are a number of girls at home, it is an excellent plan to allow each one in turn to assume the responsibility of housekeeping for a certain time. It does not hurt girls to be made to take a measure of responsibility concerning household tasks; far otherwise, it does them immense good. Let them in succession have—a week at a time—charge of the chamber-work, the buying even for the family—all, of course, under proper supervision—and their faculties of reason, perception, judgment, discrimination and continuity will be more developed in one month of such training than in six months of common schooling.

Hasty tempers, like hurricanes, often do irreparable injury.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—Mix together two eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of chopped and seeded raisins, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon, one small even teaspoonful of cloves, one-third of a nutmeg, one small half cupful of buttermilk, one even teaspoonful of soda, and three cupsful of flour. Put the soda in last, and bake a long time in a hot oven.

AN IRISH PLUM PUDDING (very old recipe).—Two pounds of raisins stoned, two pounds of currants picked, one quarter pound each of candied lemon, orange and citron; two pounds brown sugar, two pounds of grated bread-crumbs, two pounds of beef suet, chopped very fine; one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and salt. Mix all thoroughly, and, if not immediately wanted, pack in jar, and pour in a glass of cider. So far it may be prepared a fortnight before required. To mix a pudding, beat a dozen eggs, add to them two good tablespoonful of molasses and a second glass of cider, add the other ingredients already prepared, and mix thoroughly. Butter a cloth, slightly dust it with flour, tie the pudding up, and at once put into a pot of boiling water, which should cover it; boil six hours.

MAKE YOUR OWN BAKING POWDER.—The following is an English recipe: Put half a pound of ground rice into a bowl, with a quarter of a pound of carbonate of soda; mix well together and then add three ounces of pure tartaric acid. Both soda and acid must be freed from lumps, by crushing with a broad-bladed knife or spoon on a piece of paper. When the rice, soda and acid are well mixed, sift the mixture through a wire sieve or a gravy strainer, and put it in a tin; two small tins are best, as one can be kept shut up and free from air, while the other tin is in use. All baking powders being composed of ingredients that effervesce when in contact with moisture of any kind, the tins should have a close-fitting lid, and the kitchen cupboard is the driest place to keep them in. Use one teaspoonful to each pound of flour. This recipe has been used with great success. Salt in baking powder, which some housekeepers use is not added, because salt imbibes moisture from the air, and would cause dampness to the soda and acid.

Youth's Department.

CHILD'S HYMN.

God, make my life a little light
Within the world to glow—
A little flame that burneth bright
Wherever I may go.

God, make my life a little flower
That giveth joy to all,
Content to bloom in native bower,
Although its place be small.

God, make my life a little song
That comforteth the sad—
That helpeth others to be strong,
And makes the sinner glad.

God, make my life a little staff
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbors best.

God, make my life a little hymn
Of tenderness and praise—
Of faith that never waxes dim,
In all His wondrous ways.

—*Good Words.*

MY YOUNG ENGLISH FRIEND.

By William Barrows, D. D.

A young Englishman came into my office at Boston, and with a winning self-introduction. He was from one of the English universities, and wished to enter the sacred profession in the United States He showed scholarship without intending it and in a modest way, and carried the general address of the family of a gentleman. We chatted of the Fatherland, her cities, and rivers, and mountains. He spoke of the Thames with the ardor of a young man from its banks and bridges, to whom as yet it was the greatest of rivers. I joined in his admiration, saying, "I know it is a grand stream, and carries the commerce of the world sixty miles inland to London, the capital of universal trade."

His thoughtful and grateful ways of acquiring information about America showed that he had not "finished his education," and it was a satisfaction to tell him of our country, he so welcomed and enjoyed the facts. He would make this his adopted country, and give his life to good work in it, and so wished to know all he could of it before locating. He was, as I thought, one of those men whom travel makes intelligent rather than talkative. As age was in his favor, and he evidently had the means, I advised him to spend a few months in looking around in his new national home.

Many young men going into business with a capital of twenty thousand dollars would probably make broader and better business men, have more success, and a deeper margin of life for the public good if they would first judiciously put two thousand of it into American railroads, steamboats and hotels, and see and know something of the country between our two oceans. The ardent young man assented promptly to my suggestion, when the following conversation ensued:

"Where had I best make headquarters and a kind of centre for travel?"

"Probably Chicago would be the best city for the present. For, after Boston, is not Chicago the next grand center in North America?"

"How far is it to Chicago?"

"Something over a thousand miles."

The young Englishman looked at me with amazement. I can now see why, for traveling a thousand miles from London, landward, would take one over many kingdoms, and show a large proportion of the active part of this world.

"A thousand miles to get a center from which to make these little tours of observation!"

"So things seem to be arranged in this country. Our national make-up has thrust these immense distances on us. But we are trying to overcome them. No other nation is so troubled, and I would apologize if it would do any good, for having our cities so far apart, with so many others between them."

We laughed and chatted, and indulged in a little verbal sparring, while we went back to London Bridge and admired the Thames.

As a preliminary to the American life of the young man, to whom I found myself drawn more and more cordially, I proposed an imaginary trip up the Mississippi and Missouri, to the head of navigation. He seized the fancy as a fresh run salmon does an artificial fly. Here the figure ends, for with us it was only a mutual pleasure. There was hanging on one wall of my office a monster map of our country, about twelve feet by eighteen, that I had had made to surprise and inform just such persons as himself in New England. Lifting a pointer and turning to the ample canvas, I said:

"We will take a light-draught steamer, that we may run as high as possible on the Missouri. And we will start here at New Orleans, a hundred miles up from the mouth of the river. Sixty miles inland did you say, London is?"

He playfully moved his finger on the map up the river, as if impatient to be off, and I followed, marking Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg and Memphis and smaller places, till we rounded to for supplies at Cairo.

"How far up is Cairo?" he inquired with something between timidity and a smile.

"Eleven hundred and fifty miles from the mouth;" and he made a memorandum of the figures.

"In following this stream along," I added, "you will need caution at those forks, for if you take the wrong brook and run up the Ohio you may find yourself fifteen hundred miles out of the way at Pittsburgh."

As we run out the plank, speaking metaphorically, at the levee at St. Louis, I think my foreign friend was surprised to see 850,000 people instead of a herd of buffaloes, and among the people, no Indians. Arrived at the mouth of the Missouri, so blocked and obscured by islands and "tow heads," I renewed the cautions of Cairo, saying:

"If you miss the channel here you may find your steamer taking a shower bath in the Falls of St. Anthony, 785 miles out of your way." Then, in a soliloquy, hardly knowing that I said it, the low-spoken words crept along: "London, eighty miles inland, and at the head of navigation." We exchanged the looks of old friends. We passed with our fancy and the pointer on the map, Jefferson City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and by and by ran along between Council Bluffs and Omaha.

"Here at last," he said, "and my banking friend at Omaha will think I am lost. Well, I had no idea we could run so far up stream on one steamer in the United States."

"But, my dear sir, we are not half way yet. We have run only as far as from London to Naples."

"What do you mean? This is as far as we can go by steamer. Where is your American Lippincott?"

I handed him that Gazetteer for 1856, *Times* on American geography, and he turned and read:

"Council Bluffs, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 660 miles from its mouth, is the highest point to which steamboats ascend."

"Only three mistakes," I replied. "The wrong side of the river for Council Bluffs; 150 miles too far down the stream, and 2,600 miles below the head of steamboat navigation. We have yet to run up the stream as far as from New Orleans to Halifax. All aboard!" and we hauled in the fictitious plank, and pushed off.

As we passed Sioux City, in that northwestern corner of Iowa, the Englishman inquired how far we were up the Missouri, and I replied about 1,000 miles. Our light-draught steamer run her bows merrily into the muddy current, up and still up, while we admired the volume of water and the heavy timber here; and there the prairie stealing away, far as the eye could reach under the horizon. Sometimes we seemed to be steaming through an ocean forest, as the high water set back beyond sight over the heavy timbered bottom-lands.

Leaving Forts Randall, Sully and Rice, we lay to at Fort Lincoln, four miles below and opposite to Bismarck, where the Northern Pacific comes across, having superseded buffalo, Indians and desert with a splendid belt of settlement and civilization. As we were passing the mouth of the Little Missouri, above Fort Berthold, I remarked:

"Please check off a second thousand here on the Missouri."

So we continued to puff and cough and plow along, now studying American geography, and now admiring the timber bottoms or magnificent prairies, and now returning the wondering gaze of Indians or buffaloes on the banks. By and by a flag-staff shot aloft, throwing out, in that upper and lone land, the free folds of the stripes and stars. I suppose it was the idea of distance from New Orleans, now more than three thousand miles, which led my English friend to make the remark, indirectly defensive of the limited Thames:

"It is always sunrise somewhere on the British Empire, and her morning gun is never silent the world round."

"And the sun can never hide itself from the American flag on our own territory," I replied. "Before sunset has done playing with it in Alaska, the sunrise of the next morning is trying out the dampness that New Brunswick has thrown upon it across the Aroostook border. It is always sunrise somewhere in the United States, and her people are always somewhere getting up for a day's work."

"Where is that flag, ahead yonder?"

"That is the flag of Fort William, in the northwestern corner of Dakota."

"Is not this a large State, or Territory, as you seem to call it?"

"Fair size; perhaps above the American average. It would take in England three times."

"How far does this river run in Dakota?"

"Well, we go out of the Territory here where the Missouri comes in. After it gets fairly in it plays and idles about for 1170 miles before it leaves and goes on its business to Omaha and St. Louis and New Orleans. That is nineteen times the distance," I added mischievously, "up the Thames to London."

It was interesting to see how continental distances affect an Islander when they first strike him. I had often seen the same effect produced on a New England audience as they followed the same pointer over the same map. Many of them, strange to say, had travelled more in Europe than in their own country.

The sameness of things was making our trip monotonous, and we hurried our pointer up toward the Rockies and soon passed the Yellowstone about 200 miles above Fort Berthold. Yet who ever wearies of the wild immensity of our Northwest? The Indians, away from forts and settlements, were curious and dangerous, and were willing to try their rifles on our boat. So we made a barricade of trunks and merchandise along the guards, and for the same caution we anchored in the channel at night or tied up to "tow-heads." Thus we pass rivers and forks and chutes and Forts Peck and Carroll and plain frontier. Fort Benton salutes us where we score a third thousand miles on the Missouri.

My friend was amazed by the idea of the distance up our river into a continental interior, and I had the delight he took satisfaction that he was over all, in my office and not on that impatient steamer.

We had hoped for a good stage of water at Fort Benton, but might run the rapids there, as it happened to us in our fiction, and ten volumes of it are more easily written when you make your facts as you go along than one where you must work only the obstinate, unsocial and stupid facts that are on hand already made.

The river became more and more a common place stream, as in the old country; the bottom and banks became more daring as they almost touched our frail keel, and sometimes the bending trees quite swept our decks, and once half carried away the smoke-stack. While hoping and fearing for much more progress, we felt suddenly a grating of the boat as on a shoal, and then a jerky, labored stopping. We hastened to the bows to see—hurrying to meet us—a noisy, fishing-stream, like the *Merrimack* at Plymouth or the *Alleghany* well above Pittsburg. The trip was ended.

With what firmness he could muster, my friend from the English Island about 400 miles in its largest diameter, said:

"How far up this river from the mouth of the Mississippi?"

"Shall I tell you gradually, or all at once?"

"At once the whole, for I can hear anything now about the wonderful distances and areas and other things remarkable in this wonderful country."

I answered in measured and solemn tones: "Forty nine hundred and sixty-five miles."

He received the fact like a scholar, and I thought I detected the American pride in a country so recently his by adoption, quickening and coloring his English blood.

I should not have referred again to the Thames, but that he spoke of it in the way of apology, as being of good size for an island. I only added, as we turned away from the map:

"The Thames is a large river for an island, and it floats much of the commerce of the world—more than Noah's ocean carried. But as a navigable river I could turn it, end for end, on this one eighty-two times."

Giving a twirl to the pointer to illustrate the measuring, we turned from the map to our chairs. The run we had taken in our freak of fancy would have carried us from New York almost to Alexandria in old Egypt. I might have told him that the river on which we had taken our fancy excursion empties into the Gulf of Mexico forty-three navigable streams, and that in its divine valley, between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains, there are 15,710 miles of river navigation. But he will learn, for he was one of that kind, and I doubt not my young English friend will make a first-class national American after he has been "out West."

I lost trace of him in Chicago, which I much regret, and I hope this narrative of our pleasant interview in Boston will meet his eye and lead to a renewal of the acquaintance.—*Advance.*

FACTS ABOUT BIRDS.

The Rev. Mr. Wood, in a recent lecture in Boston, explained the peculiar structure of the skeleton of birds, combining the greatest strength with least weight, and described the peculiar breathing apparatus, which also serves to increase the buoyancy of the bird. The air even enters the hollow bones of the limbs and wings. He related, in illustration, an anecdote of a sportsman who, desiring to put a wounded bird out of pain as speedily as possible, held its head under water for some minutes, but the creature remained as lively as ever. Upon making an examination it was found that one of the large wing feathers had been shot off, and that the bird had been breathing through the quill. The vertebræ of the neck in all mammals are alike in number. Those of birds vary from thirty in the swan to nine in the common sparrow. He gave a curious description of the methods by which birds of prey change the focus of their eyes, which, as in the case of the hawk and eagle for instance, are telescopic when looking at objects at a distance. A hawk half a mile in the air will discover a field mouse on the ground. As he rushes downward to seize his prey, the form of the eye is changed so as to always keep the object within the focus of vision. As compared with their bulk birds are enormous eaters, the food consumed largely going to the production of heat. Many interesting facts in regard to the structure and use of feathers, the modifications in the physical conformation of the different species to adapt them to their widely varying modes of life, were brought out.

THE LITTLE LEAVES.

Wee Topaz and Ruby
And Garnet and Gold,
Set out for a ramble
When winds whistled cold.
"Come back soon, my darlings,
And nestle by me!"
"At sunset," they whisper,
"Dear old mother tree!"

Then down they all fluttered,
And, dancing along,
They came where a brooklet
Was singing its song.
"Come, dears!" sang the brooklet,
"Each one be a boat;
It's jolly all day
Down the valley to float!"

They heard the blithe call
Of the quail 'mid the sheaves;
And the wan flowers whispered
"Farewell, little leaves!"
By meadow and woodland
They wandered all day,
With never a thought
Of their home far away.

But when the sun set
And the stars twinkled bright
How sadly they missed
Their own mother's good night!
For never came back
From that brook deep and cold,
Wee Topaz and Ruby
And Garnet and Gold!

—*Independent.*

A "PENGUINNERY."

In each nest sits one young, half fledged bird, as the "Jack-ass" penguin lays and hatches but a single egg. Many of the nests have old birds standing beside them, each occupied in feeding its solitary chick, duckling, gosling, or whatever the penguin offspring may be properly called. This being of itself a curious spectacle, the disappointed egg hunters stop awhile to witness it; for they are still outside the "penguinnery," and the birds have as yet taken no notice of them. By each nest is a little mound, on which the mother stands perched, from time to time projecting her head outward and upward, at the same time giving forth a queer chattering noise, half-quack, half-bray, with the air of a stump-orator haranguing an open-air audience. Meanwhile, the youngster stands patiently waiting below, evidently with a fore-knowledge of what is to come. Then, after a few seconds of the quacking and braying, the mother-bird suddenly ducks her head, with the mandibles of her beak wide agape, between which the fledgeling thrusts its head, almost out of sight, and so keeps it for more than a minute. Finally withdrawing it, up again goes the head of the mother, with neck craned out, and oscillating from side to side in a second spell of speech-making. These curious actions are repeated several times, the entire performance lasting for a period of nearly a quarter of an hour. When it ends, possibly from the food supply having become exhausted, the mother-bird leaves the little glutton to itself and scuttles off seaward, to replenish her throat-larder with a fresh stock of molluscs.—*St. Nicholas for January.*

ORIGIN OF NAMES IN THE WEEK.

In the museum at Berlin, in the hall devoted to Northern antiquities, they have the representations of the idols from which the names of the days of the week are derived.

From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world.

The idol of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands.

Tuisco, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and represented in his garments of skin, according to their popular manner of clothing; the third day of the week was dedicated to his worship.

Woden, from which comes Wednesday, was a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory.

Thor, from which comes Thursday, is seated in a bed, with twelve stars over his head, holding a scepter in his hand.

Friga, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a bow in his left.

Sater, from which is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness. He is thin-visaged, long-haired, with a long beard. He carried a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruits and flowers.

Pleasantries.

This was the very concise verdict of a coroner's jury in Idaho: "We find that the deceased came to his death by calling Tom Watlings a liar."

Has any one heard any rumbling of earthquakes lately? A Kalamazoo mule struck quicksand in a cellar last week and sank out of sight.

"My dear," said a fond wife, "when we were engaged I always slept with your last letter under my pillow." "And I," murmured her husband, "often went to sleep over your letter."

"Gaze upon that pure, beautiful evening star, and swear to be true while its light shall shine! Swear my love! Swear by Venus!" exclaimed a Boston youth in impassioned accents. "How stupid you are," answered the Boston girl. "That is not Venus. The right ascension of Venus this month is 15h. 9.; her declination is 17 degrees 25 minutes south, and her diameter is 10.2."

The Eastman (Ga.) *Times* tells of a Cochran justice of the peace who, just as two attorneys were about to argue a case, took up his hat and said: "Gentlemen, you may talk about this case as much as you please; but I've got to go home and set out some potato-slips. When you get through you'll find the decision out there;" and he walked out.

A clergyman lost his horse one Saturday evening. After hunting for it in company with a boy until near midnight he gave up in despair. The next day he took for his text the following passage from Job—"Oh, that I knew where to find him!" The boy, who had just come in, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out, "I ken where he is, sir—he's in Tam Macpherson's stable."

"Good morning, children," said a physician, as he met three or four little children on their way to school, "and how are you this morning?" "We darsn't tell you," replied the oldest of the crowd, a boy of eight. "Dare not tell me!" exclaimed the physician, "and why not?" "'Cause papa said that last year it cost him over fifty dollars to have you come in and ask us how we were."

THE MESSENGER.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

REV. A. R. KREMER, REV. D. B. LADY, REV. C. S. GERHARD, } SYNODICAL EDITORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884.

The four hundredth anniversary of Zwingli's birth, we are glad to find, will be very generally observed in our Church. The exercises cannot under the circumstances be confined to the first day of January, and it is not desirable that they should be. It is very properly suggested by one of our co-editors that the whole year may be given to the study of his life and character.

CANOSSA?

It is proclaimed that the recent visit of the crown Prince of Germany to the Pope, had no political or ecclesiastical significance, but the visit was made, and Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, found a way to return it without going to the Quirinal, where the Prince was the guest of King Humbert. It seems that such a thing as going there even in courtesy to the future Emperor of Germany was not to be thought of. The lines are so strictly drawn in Italy that the tiaraed prisoner of the Vatican would not cross them, and he has not been compromised in the least. On the other hand, he has gained every point for which he contended a few years ago. The issues raised by Bismarck, have been allowed to go by default. Since the Prince's return to Berlin, Herr Van Gossler, minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, in a single day, forwarded to the Bishop of Kulm, one hundred and nineteen dispensations for the priests in the diocese of Breslau, who had been debarred by the May laws from exercising their functions. The principle which allows a foreign power to dictate a policy certain to be inimical to the state, in so far as it does not subserve Rome, has been yielded, and the very men who defiantly placed the Pope above the Emperor, have in some instances been reinstated. It looks like going to Canossa, although the German Prince was treated a little more courteously than Henry IV., who was obliged to stand on the portico of Gregory VII's, palace begging for admittance. The future safety of Protestantism has been risked by being subsidised to the political schemes of a state that has long been regarded as one of its strongholds in Europe. It is hard to see what has been gained outside of Germany except the precarious friendship of Spain. Most likely the considerations were internal. Prince Bismarck thinks he must have the clerical influence at home in order to meet the radicals; but if the Romish priests and teachers are already so powerful that they can dictate terms, all the worse. It is easy to extend the line of the past into the future, and the prospect does not seem very bright.

The *New York Observer* cites as an evidence of the enterprise that now marks the Sandwich Islands that a sermon preached on the 11th of November in honor of the Anniversary of Luther's birth was requested for publication the next day and printed copies of it were received in New York on the 29th of the same month.

We have been very much interested in Dr. Van Horne's little book "The Mountain Boy of Wildhaus." It ought to be in every Sunday-school library at least, but we bespeak for it a place among the books of private families also.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Herald* makes this mention of Rev. P. Herbruck, D. D., one of the most venerable and faithful ministers of our Church: "At Canton, O., the other day, a tall, old gentleman was pointed out to me as one of the venerated curiosities of the town. He is a German Reformed pastor, named Herbruck, who, a few evenings ago, celebrated his golden wedding. For fifty-two years he has been the spiritual guide of one congregation. For more than half a century he has preached twice a week, with very few interruptions, from the same pulpit. During his remarkable career he has preached 400 or 500 funeral sermons and joined nearly 2000 people in wedlock."

The *Christian World* has issued a Christmas Number. It is printed on superior paper, decorated with initial letters and contains a variety of good matter bearing upon the Incarnation of our Divine Redeemer. We congratulate our contemporary upon its enterprise.

Hon. Jas H. Reigert of Beloit, Wisconsin, sends us a copy of a poem written in his album in 1848, by Prof. William M. Nevin. It will be found on our sixth page and read with interest.

The *Lutheran Standard* seems to be startled by an announcement in the Gettysburg *Star*, that the orchestra of St. James Lutheran Church conducted by Dr. Swartz the pastor would furnish the music at a lecture in McLellan Hall by Dr. M. Kieffer on "Revelation and Science." And yet that involves neither pulpit nor altar fellowship. But then, bigotry never knows where to stop. If, as an approved correspondent of the *Standard* said some time ago, it is carnal for a Lutheran to marry a member of the Reformed Church all intercourse might as well be cut off. Very well, go ahead if you think you are right.

The animus of the *Standard* may be seen in the following letter from its Baltimore correspondent. We give it entire as a fair sample of the way the sect of Lutherans, to which our contemporary belongs, looks upon others of the same Confession:—

"The promises of God's Word make it certain that the Luther Jubilee has brought with it many blessings. That advantage has been taken of it by vast numbers for various evils cannot be helped. What is not abused!

"What we might report from our congregations respecting the jubilee would be but a repetition in all essentials of what has already been reported and of that which comes from all our congregations.

"The Missourians here did something which we term an innovation for them. English General Synod congregations were formally invited to participate in an English service which they had arranged. Of course Missouri would repel even the suggestion that this had the semblance of [illegible]. If it does not have the likeness of this, it is quite a novel and inexpensive way of announcing jubilee worship. We think it almost certain that the invitation was considered by those invited congregations as meant to be fraternal.

"The notorious Memorial Church in Washington did not do the jubilee in any narrow and bigoted style! It does not do things half way when it comes to ecclesiastical fellowship! The half-breed Romanist Pere Hyacinthe and the Campbellite Baptist Rev. Power were awarded a conspicuous and brotherly place in the arrangement. And this is the great Lutheran Church of the Capital! Its pastor never grows weary in sounding the praise of the Memorial Lutheran Church. The public is now reminded that this is the Memorial Church, in front of which the great Luther Monument is to stand.

"Seriously, we do not think it difficult to see that just because the Luther Monument is to stand in front of the Memorial Church Luther will be misrepresented in his monument; the Memorial Church with its associates will be misrepresented; and the Lutheran Church will be misrepresented. The association of the Memorial and the Monument will be very close in the minds of the public. We are sorry Luther in his monuments cannot be Luther.

"How Luther would have deplored such a union of spirits under his name as met in the Memorial Church on Jubilee Day.

"Pastor Graetzel of Baltimore county, until recently a member of the Missouri Synod in good standing, has never harmonized with his synod in the doctrine of Election since the controversies began on the subject. Yet he did not see his way clear to leave Missouri. He desired that his synod would proceed against him. We do not believe the synod would have ever molested him at all if he could have satisfied his conscience to preach the pure old doctrine of Election, but—but, not oppose Missouri's new-fangled theory. This he could not do. The breach ever grew wider betwixt him and his fellow-pastors here. A few weeks since matters were brought to a crisis. Pastor Graetzel received a call from a congregation in Yorkville, Illinois. This congregation belongs to our synod. To accept this call would let him out of all difficulties about this controversy. But his congregation was not willing to let him go. To settle the matter it withdrew from the Missouri Synod. Pastor Graetzel remained. He did, however, not sever his connection with Missouri. Let the President suspend him and proceed against him as he saw fit. Of course the suspension came. Of course an answer was forthcoming from Pastor Graetzel. This matter will make interesting reading. We hope ere long to be able to give the points especially involved more fully. Missouri's errors and charges will be clearly brought out again.

"Missouri will more than likely do here what she has done everywhere she could: go into Pastor Graetzel's congregation and arouse an opposition. The indications point that way.

"Some so-called Lutheran congregations united with Reformed congregations here in celebrating the Luther Jubilee! One good turn deserves another. Now the Reformed congregations are to unite with the so called Luther congregation to celebrate the Zwingli Jubilee! Beautiful! Lovely!" T.

THE DAY AND THE YEAR.

It may be quite unnecessary to suggest, that the Zwinglian memorial be not confind within the narrow limits of New Year's day; yet it may not have occurred to all to extend it through a longer period. As the great Reformer was born on the first day of the year, it would seem especially appropriate to make this fourth centennial a *year* of jubilee, or rather, of thankfulness to God for giving to the world such a man as Zwingli.

We would not be without excellent Reformed precedent for so doing. When representatives of the whole Reformed Church in the United States assembled in Philadelphia, on the 19th of January, 1863, to celebrate the Ter-centenary of the Heidelberg Catechism, it was not supposed for a moment that there would be the end of it. On the contrary, there was not only another general celebration during the year (at Reading), but the several classes held special ter-centenary services, and also the pastoral charges in every part of the Church. So we think it should be on the present occasion. Would it not be a good idea for our pastors to deliver a course of lectures on the Swiss reformation during this winter, and take occasion in this way to enlighten the people of our own and other denominations in regard to the history and doctrines of our Church? The people in this country are sadly in need of the wholesome information that could in this way be imparted. The occasion should also prove a stimulus to our ministry to sound the depths of our denominational life, and to become more thoroughly acquainted with general Church history, from its beginning in the world to the present time. We shall be grievously disappointed, if, at the end of the present year, the Reformed Church will not have greatly advanced in [illegible] knowledge, efficiency, benevolence, and all the virtues of the Christian life. Keep it before the people, brethren,—we will not see another centennial birthday of our glorious Reformer. K

REFORMED QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The January Number of the Quarterly has left the press. It contains five articles besides the Notices of New Books. The first is by Dr. E. V. Gerhart, on "The Salvation of Infants;" the second by Rev. William Rupp, on "The Meaning of the Cross;" the third by Rev. M. G. Hansen, on "The Prison Work of Hugo Grotius;" the fourth by Dr. J. H. Dubbs, on "Otterbein and the Reformed Church;" the fifth by Dr John M. Titzel, on "The Pulpit; its Province and Powers"

We cannot be expected to give an analysis of these articles and we merely commend them to our readers as fresh and able. We are glad to see expressions of individual opinion on live topics One good feature of our Peace movement, is that these expressions are no longer looked upon as handicapping the Church. Our periodicals are now looked upon more like those of other denominations in that regard. We hope that the Quarterly will be well sustained during the year. A little effort on the part of pastors and others would put it upon a good financial footing.

A large number of Church items have been crowded out this week, although we have given more than the usual space to that department. We are glad to have them reported and will publish them at the earliest possible date, observing as far as can be the order in which they come. We are very anxious now to hear of the "Zwingli" services, and trust they will not end with barren talk. A large sum of money ought to be contributed as a memorial fund, and this will be done if each congregation makes a special effort.

The people of Harrisburg have doubtless enjoyed a rich treat in Dr. Thomas G. Apple's address at the Zwinglian celebration on the 1st inst.

As we go to press we learn that the celebration, appointed at Association Hall in this city, bids fair to be large and enthusiastic.

Communications.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT BURKITTSVILLE, MD.

The services in memory of the late Rev. M. L. Shuford, were held in the church at Burkittsville, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst. There were present and having part in his memorial, the Revs. Dr. Santee and Staley, the Revs. T. F. and H. W. Hoffmeier, Skyles, Heller, Hench and Rinker, of the Reformed, and Revs. Baird and Bowers of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Santee preached from the words, "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain," a sermon eminently suitable, replete with comfort and consolation; and Dr. Staley read the following biographical sketch. The Church was filled with his parishioners, neighbors and friends, among whom there was a considerable number from the charges he formerly served.

The Rev. Mortimer L. Shuford was born in Rutherford county, N. C., January 24, 1818, and departed this life at Washington, D. C., November 7, 1883. "The family to which he belonged," according to the statement of a gentleman in no way connected with it, "is a very large one, many of the descendants of the grandfather of the Rev. M. L. Shuford having settled in adjoining Southern States: and as far as the facts are known, few families of the size of this one, have maintained the same character of respectability—none more so." His great-grandfather was one of the earliest emigrants to that part of the old North State, in which the family is still largely represented, and went thither from York, Pa., making a home for himself in Lincoln Co. His grandfather, Jacob Shuford, was born in this house, February 12th, 1770, and in 1790 was married to Margaret Hoyl, who was descended from a highly respectable family, that had lived for several generations near Weisbaden, Germany, but emigrated to this country in 1741, taking up its residence, first in Frederick county, Md., and three years later, fixing its permanent home on the south fork of the Catawba River, in what was then known as Trion county. As the fruit of this marriage there were eleven (11) children, seven (7) sons and four (4) daughters, all of whom, as far as the writer can ascertain, established families and names of the highest respectability. Martin P. Shuford was the eldest son of this family, and two of his sons entered the ministry of the Gospel. The Rev. M. L. Shuford as a Reformed, and the Rev. I. L. Shuford (now of St. Matthew's, S. C.,) as a Methodist minister. The Rev. I. H. Shuford, Reformed pastor at Altemont, Ill., belongs also to this family, being a son of a full cousin of our deceased brother. In all its branches the Shuford family has occupied places of honor and influence in their several communities, as professional and business men—as members of the Legislature in both branches—as county officers, and last, but not least, as prominent and successful farmers. This bit of family history is here given, for the value it has, in setting forth conspicuously, how the Divine promise is fulfilled, in the order of the Christian family life, from one generation to another, "Upon them that fear Him—to such as keep His covenant, and to those who remember His commandments to do them." Psalm 103: 17, 18.

Of the early life of our departed brother, I have been able to ascertain but little deserving mention up to the time of his going to college. One little incident (perhaps significant of his future in another form) is all that I will relate. During a war excitement which prevailed in his neighborhood, he joined a regiment that had been raised for the war against the Seminole Indians, and served for a short while as its Adjutant. [illegible] father (his father having died in 1830) induced him to change his plans and enter upon a course of preparation for a higher and nobler service under the great Captain of the Sacramental host of God's elect. This little circumstance he referred to frequently in his family by way of amusing his children, describing their father arrayed in full regimentals, with waving plume, and drawn sword, mounted on a spirited horse, riding proudly up and down the line of soldiers in full military array.

There was, however, other and better work than this for him to do. His pious grandfather, impressed with the conviction that he had abilities that would, if properly improved, qualify him for the preaching of the everlasting Gospel, determined to educate him for this work. Accordingly, in January, 1838, he entered the Preparatory Department of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., and having completed the full college curriculum, graduated in 1844, having during the latter part of his classical course, carried along some theological studies. In the same year, in company with the Rev. H. St. John Rinker, and the late Rev. Hiram Shafll, he appeared before the Virginia Classis, in session at Zion's Church, Virginia, as a candidate for licensure. His examination proving satisfactory, he was duly licensed, and on presenting a call from the Lovettsville, Va., charge, was ordained also to the work of the holy ministry. On the 11th of July following, he was married to Miss Lucinda C. Sohn, of Mercersburg, Pa., a marriage which the Lord blessed with the giving of seven children, of which there are now but two remaining on earth.

The Lovettsville pastorate continued for a period of five (5) years, and seems (in the absence of any definite information) to have been, to say the least, moderately successful.

In November, 1849, he accepted a call to the Glade charge, Frederick county, Md., beginning his work there on the 21st of the month, but was not installed until the following June. During the eight (8) years of his stay among this people, he was enabled to build a fine brick church for the Glade congregation, while preaching and exercising pastoral care over the six or more congregations that formed the charge.

The present pastor, Rev. S. M. Hench, writes, that "his labors were crowned with much success, and we are told by the older surviving members, that his leaving was the cause of almost universal regret."

In 1857 he became pastor of the Mt. Moriah charge, Washington county, Md., making Sharpsburg his place of residence, at which place the church was handsomely repaired during his pastorate, only to be almost entirely destroyed by the ravages of the late war—one shell having passed through its walls—and after the great battle of the Antietam, it was pressed into service as a hospital for the wounded.

It was during this period of his life, that he was called to pass through an experience of disaster, and suffering, and sorrow, and poverty, such as falls to the lot of but few. In 1861 while kindling a fire, he struck an eye against the corner of an open door of the stove, with such force, as to destroy its sight entirely. In August of 1862, two daughters died, the victims of a fatal disease, making vacant their places in the home circle, and bringing desolation to the hearts of those left behind, and in the following year, a son was killed by the explosion of shell found on the Antietam battle-field, and supposed, from the fact of its having been long lying in water, to be harmless. In addition to these things, Sharpsburg, his place of residence, was directly on the line of march of the contending armies, that came and went like the waves of the flowing and ebbing sea. Compelled more than once to flee from his home, with his wife and little children, while balls and shells were falling thick and fast around them, he returned when the danger was over, only to find "his little family establishment (as an eye-witness testified at the time) a complete wreck." Thus in affliction and persecution, in disaster and poverty, he wrought on as best he could, doing the Master's work, bearing his trials (as the same witness testifies) with unwavering patience.

* * * * * * *

During the year 1863 he removed from this scene of desolation and suffering to Boonsboro, Md., and served as the pastor of the congregation there, and of the congregation at Funkstown also, at which place (last named) he completed the church building that had been commenced during the incumbency of the Rev. L. A. Brunner. The people of both these congregations speak of him with much tenderness and affection.

In 1867 he received and accepted a call to the Winchester congregation, in whose service he labored, as the present pastor states, "with zeal, and as good success as could be reasonably expected, considering the peculiar circumstances of this charge at that time. The church edifice had to be almost entirely rebuilt, and as there was but little money here, the pastor went abroad and succeeded in collecting enough for the purpose. He was greatly respected in this community as a man and a minister of the Gospel."

In April, 1873, he became the pastor of this (Burkittsville) charge, which he served faithfully for nearly eleven years, and where, for the first time in his pastoral work, he seemed to enjoy a comparatively quiet and restful life. The charge being a small one, easy to labor in, with a membership tenderly attached to him, and lovingly providing for his wants, as they were able, he enjoyed the evening of his life here, I think, more than its morning or noontide spent in other places. We may say, speaking geographically, that the circle of his life as a minister had completed itself here, as this, his last parish, is almost within sight of the eve in which it began.

The sum total of his work, as far as it can be expressed in figures (and a miserably poor way it is to set forth the results of a minister's life work) is as follows:

Baptisms,	970
Confirmations,	371
Funeral services,	413
Marriages,	228

And in this connection, it may be proper to say, that he was honored three times by an election as President of Classis—twice in the Maryland and once in the Virginia Classis; and by an election also, as Vice-President of the late Synod of the Potomac at Newton, N. C.

The meeting of this Synod furnished a fitting close to his ministerial life. He had long earnestly desired to visit his native State, to move once more among the scenes of his youth, mingle again with those of his own "kith and kin," and stand beside his father's grave—all of which this meeting of Synod gave him the opportunity to do. On the Sunday of this meeting he preached at Smyrna, about twelve miles from Newton, and administered, for the last time in his life, the Holy Communion. On Sunday, October 28, he preached twice in Hickory, where Mr. Hamilton, a citizen of that place, in a letter to the writer, says, "It was my privilege to hear him preach. His sermon was able and earnest. He referred to the fact that his work for the Master was nearly finished, and that he was speaking to his audience for the last time on earth. His words were solemn and impressive, and I trust will produce fruit."

On the following Wednesday evening he preached in the Methodist Church, near his brother's house, with whom he remained until Friday, and while there visited his father's grave. On Saturday he attended a funeral at St. [illegible] Church, near N[illegible], on Sunday, preached the s[illegible] ing, he preached in the church at Newton, in the afternoon at a church, distant three miles, and at Newton again at night. Of this, his last work, Dr. Clapp says, "The text was, 'Behold I stand at the door and knock,' etc. An unusual solemnity pervaded the audience. The sermon was very earnest and the impression deep, and it will be lasting."

After all this work and labor of love, without rest, he started on his homeward journey, hoping to make such connection at Washington, as would enable him to reach home the following night. He arrived at Washington to make connection, not with any westward bound train, but far more glorious, to go to his Home in the Paradise of the Blessed by the way of suffering and death, the Master had ordained. And thus quickly, without prolonged and wasting sickness, just as he had been, perhaps, more than usually, active and earnest in the service of the Lord, he heard and obeyed the summons—"Come up higher."

Such was the life, in brief, of our departed brother, as it is, with a few modifications, the simple story of the average pastor's life—full of labor, and suffering, and sorrow, and poverty, with none of the rewards and few of the compensations, that come to men in other spheres of this world's activities. After almost forty years of pastoral work, sacrificing himself for the salvation of others, he leaves to his widow and children only a few books and his household effects. But, far better than money, or houses, or land, he leaves them the name and record of a life, though humble and unobtrusive, fully spent in the service of the Master. *

Church News.

☞ Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such Items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

CHRISTMAS TIDINGS.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Salem's Reformed Church, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, pastor, as usual, observed Christmas in a beautiful and impressive manner. The church was beautifully decorated. The exercises of the day consisted of an early service—6 o'clock, A. M.—at which time the music, consisting of the old chants of the church, was well rendered. This with the Scripture reading of the story of the Saviour's birth, seemed to bring the whole scene vividly and impressively to view; and the children's service in the evening, which was also delightful and interesting, the singing by the scholars being unusually fine. Gifts were distributed to all, and the collection for the orphans at Womelsdorf was a liberal one.

Lancaster, Pa.—*First Reformed Church*, Rev. J. A. Peters, pastor. This church was very elaborately trimmed. Garlands of evergreen depended from the centre of the lofty ceiling and were looped at the four corners of the galleries. Double festoons of evergreens were hung along the front of the galleries and the choir. The pulpit front was covered with greens and the altar with flowers. The large columns on either side of the pulpit were garlanded and the pilasters and chancel front were covered with greens. The service conducted by the pastor, commenced at 6 o'clock, A. M, in presence of a large congregation. The music was rendered by a very full choir led by Hiram Stamm and an orchestra led by Prof. W. H. Keffer. The selections were from

the best composers and were given with an effect which has long distinguished the First Reformed Christmas services. There was no service later in the day.

At *St. Paul's Reformed Church* the pulpit and altar were prettily decorated with flowers and greens. The service, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Shumaker, D. D., commenced at 10.30 A. M. The music was given by the combined choirs of St. Paul's and the first Reformed church, and was of a high order of excellence. A sermon was preached by the pastor from the text, "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?"

In the evening the Sunday-school anniversary took place, and was largely attended. The service opened with an anthem, which was followed by the invocation. Ira W. Kline, E-q., read the first twenty verses of the second chapter of Luke. After prayer by the pastor there was antiphonal reading by the school. An address by the pastor was followed by the distribution of confections among the scholars. The annual report of the superintendent was read. It shows the school to be in a very prosperous condition. The membership has increased very considerably during the year, and the contributions are larger than heretofore

Newport and New Bloomfield.—The Christmas Festival was properly observed in Christ's Reformed Church at Newport, on Christmas eve; and in Trinity Reformed Church, at New Bloomfield, on Christmas night. In both the churches Christmas trees were erected, and the walls handsomely decorated with spruce. The attendance was large in both the churches, and great interest prevailed. In the distribution of gifts the pastor and his family were not forgotten.

Shamokin, Pa.—Early morning services were held on Christmas in the St. John's Reformed Church of Shamokin, Pa., Rev. T. J. Hacker pastor. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The choir led by Dr. Hollenback, with Prof. Meyer presiding at the organ, rendered some very choice selections both vocal and instrumental.

The pastor taking for his theme "Who is this King of Glory," preached an effective discourse; at the close of which he stated that inasmuch as this was a time for present giving, he had the honor of presenting the congregation with their valuable church property unincumbered and free of debt. The congregation having been burdened with debt for years hailed these glad tidings with gratitude and joy.

The Sunday school held their service in the evening, and after personal gifts from the teachers to their classes, including a well-filled purse for the pastor from his Bible class, 382 copies of the Revised New Testament, together with a package of choice candy for each, were distributed to the members of the school. The customary offerings for Bethany Orphans' Home were not omitted.

Reading, Pa.—All the Reformed Churches in Reading enjoyed a happy Christmas season. Several of the congregations held services at 6 A. M. As a rule the Sunday-school festivals occurred in the evening of the joyful day. The usual happy feeling prevailed among the hundreds of children.

On Sunday, Dec. 23d, St. Paul's Mission Sunday-school was formally transferred to the new St. Stephen's church, corner of Ninth and Greenwich streets. This school was organized eighteen years ago, and was latterly under the direction of St. Paul's Memorial Church. Dr. Bausman formally handed the school over to Rev. C. S. Gerhard, pastor of the new congregation.

St. Stephen's Church is completed and was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday last, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., in the presence of a large audience. A full description of the building and the dedicatory services will be given in our next

Philadelphia, Pa.—*First Church.*—The Christmas Festival of the Sunday-schools of the First Reformed Church was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26th, in the school-rooms of the new church 10th and Wallace streets. The exercises were varied by singing Christmas carols, exercises by the children, and an address by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Van Horne, in which mention was made of the "Service of Giving," which was held on Dec. 19th, contributions of money, clothing and groceries having been given by members of the school and donated to Rev. A. B. Stoner of Philadelphia, Rev. S. Thomas of Kansas, and the poor of the church, the former receiving money. At the close of the exercises each scholar and teacher received a beautiful satchel of fine candies and a bon bon containing a paper cap. Several of the scholars received handsome books for regular attendance and bringing new scholars; the teachers also were the recipients of the new book, "The Mountain Boy of Wildhaus," by Rev. Dr. D Van Horne, presented to them by their worthy superintendent, elder John Keiper. The evening's entertainment was then brought to a close, everyone having had a very enjoyable time.

Christ Reformed Church.—The Christmas services of Christ Church were very solemn and interesting. The music was of a high order and well rendered by an enlarged choir. The pastor, Rev. Jas. Crawford, read the story of the birth of Christ and all connected with it as given by St. Luke, the choir rendering the different chants that occur in it. An offering amounting to over $20, was made for the orphans of the church.

On Wednesday evening (26th) the school held its festival. The exercises showed good training on the part of the school, and the order and execution of the parts assigned to each spoke well for the management of the school. The usual gifts were handed to all. Both these services were well attended, and all went away pleased and benefited.

Quarryville, Pa.—The Christmas festivities at St. Paul's German Reformed church in Quarryville, were the finest ever held at that place and the church was crowded with people. Of the Sunday-school almost every scholar was present. The church was handsomely trimmed with greens in festoons, crosses and wreaths with smilax, lilies and carnations. The decoration was the work of the choir assisted by Lory Suter, who kindly loaned many of his hot house plants for the occasion.

The music was selected with much care and consisted of carols, etc,, well rendered by the choir assisted by the scholars.

Addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Souder, and superintendent G. W. Hensel. After the regular programme, in a very earnest speech, Rev. Souder presented on behalf of her many friends in the church, to Mazie Suter, the organist, a beautiful scarlet cashmere dress pattern; and in turn Mr. Souder was presented, in a short address, by G. W. Hensel, with a handsome purse containing a snug sum of money. The occasion was much appreciated and was really a joyful one to all present.

Lebanon, Pa.—The schools connected with the First Reformed Church had more than their usual measure of joy this year, as it was deemed proper to associate with Christmas the birth of the Reformed Church, also, in commemoration of the birth of Ulrich Zwingli, which occurred on the first of January, 1484. Accordingly the exercises were blended in dual character. The work of the reformation in the 16th century—begun in Switzerland by Ulrich Zwingli—was coeval with that of Luther in Germany, and it is just that the memory of this "bold reformer, and far sighted" Christian Martyr should be suitably revered. The occasion in this church, therefore, was more significant this year. A suitable exercise was prepared by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Kremer, D. D., in which the Christmas and Zwinglian ideas are beautifully blended, just as naturally, as in fact, the birth of the Saviour of the world has its place as the forerunner of all Christian work, and this work in turn, the result of Christian life. The Christmas exercises consisted of responsive readings on the birth of Christ, a few questions on the same theme, and also on the topic 'the Church of Christ," merging into the fourth centenary of the Swiss reformer which consisted of questions and answers covering the life and death of this illustrious servant of God. The exercises were numerously interspersed with choice music. The singing of the little ones of the Infant school was particularly sweet. The decorations of the church were very neat and among the finest that have ever been seen in old Tabor. The following mottoes appear in appropriate designs. Over the pulpit is "Christ is born in Bethlehem," under it in an arch, the famous saying of Zwingli, "I will bear no name but that of my captain Christ, whose soldier I am." with name and date, "1484 Ulrich Zwingli 1884," and in front panel of pulpit, "Die Schweitz," around the gallery, "Glory to God in the highest, peace, good will to men," "Christ is our only treasure," "Joy to the world, the Lord is come." Two large Christmas trees, one each side of pulpit—with four smaller ones in suitable places around the gallery. The address of the pastor followed the exercise of the Infant school. In it he alluded to both subjects, and especially exhorted the congregation to remember the life work of Zwingli and to enter heartily into the work of perpetuating the fourth century of Zwingli's birth in accordance with the recommendation of the various Synods of the Reformed church. After the collection lifted in the interest of the Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, the gifts were distributed numbering about seven hundred. Many gifts were given by teachers and scholars, and notably among these evidences of good will, was the presentation of a gold headed cane by the fellow officers and teachers of the Infant department to their superintendent, Mr. Abraham H. Miller. The cane was presented on behalf of the donors with a short address by J. L. Lemberger. The recipient was greatly surprised and in a few well chosen remarks submitted grace ully to the caning. Then, with a parting hymn, concluded an ever memorable Christmas festival of the First Reformed Church.

St. John's Reformed Sunday-school held its Christmas festival on Tuesday evening, as has always been its custom. The walls of the church were handsomely decorated with festoons of laurel, while on each gas fixture had been placed beautiful wreaths. In the chancel, in front of the altar, was placed a spruce tree, 24 feet in height, ornament with flags, mottoes, lights, and the Star of Bethlehem, the whole presenting a pretty sight. The exercises proper were conducted by Dr. Johnston, the venerable and beloved pastor of the church, who also delivered a brief address, appropriate to the occasion. The singing and Christmas exercises were well rendered and the occasion was one not soon to be forgotten. Three hundred baskets, filled with choice mixtures, and Florida oranges were distributed to the members of the school. A collection for Bethany Orphans' Home was lifted.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The good people and pastor of the Reformed Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va., held their usual services on Christmas Day, 6 A. M., and 6 P. M. Both were well attended, and proved a joy and delight to all. The usual orchestral accompaniment, French horn included, was one of the features. The arrangement of flowers and plants were also in good taste. The crowning feature was the offering of the school in the evening—it amounting to $75.76;—$19.76 for Home, $46 for Foreign Missions and $10 for Orphans' Home. The children received gifts, and the pastor, Rev. John A. Hoffheins, was not forgotten, besides individual gifts, he received a very fine French clock.

Baltimore, Md.—The Third Reformed Sunday-school held their Christmas festival on Christmas evening. The children sang Christmas carols under the direction of Mr. S. Harry George, Mr. A. Rodenmayer, organist. Mrs. Charles L. Leber sang a solo, and Misses Nannie Nixdorf and Nannie Delphy a duet. Rev. Conrad Clever, pastor, and Mr. George G. Everhart, superintendent, made addresses. Each pupil in the school was given a book, and those in the infant class received in addition boxes of candy. Rev. Mr. Clever, the pastor, was presented with a leather-covered easy chair by the school, and Mr. Everhart with a gold pencil from the infant class.

Winchester, Va.—Rev. A. K. Kremer writes: We had a pleasant Christmas in our Church here, notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable. The music was first-class. We used Service No. 4, and it was all well rendered. People remembered us very kindly with substantial gifts. Hope you had a pleasant time. Wish you all a happy New Year. On the 1st we will have Zwingli memorial services.

Jefferson, Md.—Christmas was observed in the Jefferson charge, Md., with more than usual interest. The Mount Zion congregation celebrated this joyous festival on Christmas Eve, and the Jefferson congregation on Christmas Day, at 10 A. M. The churches were appropriately decorated. Within the chancel stood evergreen trees, bending with gifts for old and young. The service was really a *Christ mass*—a Christ-worship. No mere entertainment was attempted or thought of; but such an order only was observed as was best calculated to suitably impress the minds and hearts of the worshippers, and fit them more fully to appreciate the great Gift of God to man. The large audiences seemed to retire with lasting impressions for good. Most glad and glorious is this festival, and it should be held in sacred honor by all Christians.

Hagerstown, Md.—The services for Christmas Day, in the First Reformed Church of Hagerstown, Md, consisted, as usual, of an early service at 5.30 o'clock, A. M., and a Sunday-school service at 10 o'clock. The church, recently rescued from destruction by fire, and restored to its former beauty, seemed never to have looked more beautiful than in its Christmas decorations this year. The church bells, which, since the destruction of the spire by a tornado, have been brought out every Christmas and rung, were again brought out from their retirement and rung this Christmas morning, for the last time, for, before another Christmas comes, they will be doing regular service again in a new church tower. These bells, in 1835, will have been ringing for a hundred years. The services were simple, beautiful, and, we trust, spiritually profitable. At the Sunday-school service, the Rev. L. G. Kremer, of the Second Reformed Church, had the kindness, as on previous similar occasions, to be present and to deliver the principal address. There were many acts of kindness and liberality. A characteristically kind and affectionate people added to many previous kindnesses by presenting their pastor with a package containing fifty dollars. There was much joy; there was also sorrow and anxiety among all. For the oldest teacher of the Sunday-school, and one of the best known and most honored members of the congregation, Mr. David C. Hammond, lay very low and seemingly very near to death when those Christmas services were being held from which he himself had never, on any previous occasion, been absent.

Lock Haven, Pa.—Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, the Reformed Sunday-school of Lock Haven, Pa, held its festival. The church was decorated. The decorations on the tree were beautiful. Addresses were delivered by the superintendent, Thomas P. Myers, and the pastor. Every scholar received a gift. The number of Sunday-school scholars is 154. This mission has a bright future and the congregation feels much encouraged.

Shippensburg, Pa.—The Christmas services in the Reformed church, Shippensburg, Rev. J. B. Shontz, pastor, were well attended. Over 40 large illustrations of Bible scenes, handsomely trimmed with evergreens were placed on the walls. Three Christmas trees, with a large red star in the rear, stood on the platform. Many gifts were distributed. The scholars received presents. A collection amounting to $6 50 was lifted for the orphans at Butler, Pa. All present were greatly pleased.

ZWINGLI SERVICES.

Baltimore, Md.—Rev Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger will be one of the speakers, making an English address, at the Zwingli Anniversary by the churches of Baltimore, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Frederick, Md.—A Zwinglian Festival was held in the Evangelical Reformed church, Frederick, Md., Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., pastor, on Tuesday evening, January 1st, at which time addresses were delivered by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, "Geographical scenes of Zwingli's Life;" Rev. A. J. Heller, "The necessity for the Reformation of the sixteenth century;" and Rev. Geo. L. Staley, D. D., "Zwingli as a Reformer; his life and work."

Synod of the United States.

Lehigh Classis.—At a special meeting of the Classis of Lehigh, held at Allentown, Pa., Dec. 18, 1883, the pastoral relation between Rev S. A. Leinbach and the Egypt charge, and also that between Rev. W. J. Kershner and Christ Reformed congregation, Allentown, Pa., were dissolved. Revs. S. A. Leinbach and W. J. Kershner were dismissed to the Classis of Lebanon. A committee consisting of Revs. J. Fritzinger, W. E. Kreba and T. N. Reber, was appointed to supply the pulpit of Christ's Reformed Church, and assist the congregation in procuring a pastor at an early day.

Pottsville, Pa.—Rev. A. R. Bartholomew, pastor of the Trinity Reformed congregation, of Pottsville, was tendered a surprise by the members of his flock, one evening last week, leaving many gifts of affection and esteem which made an acceptable addition to the pantry, wardrobe and purse.

Sellersville, Pa.—The members of pastor J. G Dengler, Sellersville charge, presented him with two new sleighs during Christmas week. The brother seems to be popular amongst his people, and his labors are evidently appreciated.

Norristown, Pa.—Trinity Reformed Church, Norristown, Rev. W. C. Hendrickson pastor, has been undergoing considerable improvements since the present pastorate began. The auditorium has been neatly frescoed and painted, and the Sunday-school and lecture room has for some time been in course of being fitted up, and is expected to be finished by the close of the year. The amount of indebtedness incurred is about $1,500, which has been nearly all provided for. The congregation has nearly doubled, and the school trebled in numbers. Elder Snyder, over [illegible] years old, surprised the congregation with a [illegible] two new heaters. Geo. W. Childs, of *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, gave a handsome pulpit Bible.

Luzerne Co., Pa.—On Dec. 23d, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, located in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., was dedicated to the Triune God. Formerly the Lutheran and Reformed people in this neighborhood worshiped in a frame church in Beach Haven, and in a stone church located about one mile from the town. A few years ago the church in Beach Haven was destroyed by fire, and not being rebuilt within the required time the lease to the lot became annulled. In the meantime the stone church became old and dilapidated and was abandoned. These circumstances necessitated the erection of a new building. As both denominations in this locality are weak, it was deemed advisable to build a Union Church, and as a lot midway between their former places of worship was offered them gratuitously by Mr. Philip Seely, this site was chosen. The brethren on both sides were harmonious in their action and liberal in their contributions. At the time of dedication, there was a debt of $200 resting upon

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE NEW BOOK.

THE

MOUNTAIN BOY

OF

WILDHAUS.

A LIFE OF

ULRIC ZWINGLI.

By Rev. D. VAN HORNE, D. D.

Reformed Church Pub. Board, Publishers.

This Book, as announced heretofore, is now ready for delivery. It is a book that should be in every Reformed family, North, South, East and West. It is popular, giving in a comprehensive and plain language the history or life of the great Swiss Reformer, Ulric Zwingli. We hope pastors and consistories will be active in its circulation.

Agents are wanted to canvass for it. It is just the book to sell. Liberal terms to those who wish to canvass for it.

Send in your orders in good time so it may be well circulated by the time of the Memorial Services of the 400th anniversary of his birth.

It contains 192 pages. Price, postpaid, $1.00. Address,

REFORMED CHURCH PUB. BD.,
907 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia.

FATHERS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

We renew our offer to send the Five Vols. until January 1, 1884, for $5 00. Single copies, $1.25.

Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

November 15, 1883.

GERMAN ALMANAC

We are under the necessity of informing our patrons that the edition is exhausted, and we are unable to get a further supply. This is the reason why we have been unable to fill orders recently received.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

THE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY,

Devoted to the Interests of Home and Foreign Missions.

This is the name of the new Sunday school paper that will be hereafter published by the Reformed Church Publication Board. It is designed, as its title indicates, to occupy a new field and to create in the Sunday school children a spirit of Missions and for Missionary Work. It will be published *monthly*; four pages, of a size between that of "The Sunday School Treasury," and "Sun-shine" It will be sent at the following rates: Single copy, 20 cents, and over 5 copies, 12 cents a piece, per year. Specimen copies sent free on application. The first number will be issued about January 15, 1884. Orders solicited from Sunday schools and others.

Address

Reformed Church Pub. Board,
907 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A

ZWINGLI MEMORIAL SERVICE

FOR

CONGREGATIONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

We have issued a Service for Congregations and Sunday-schools, appropriate to the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Ulrich Zwingli, January 1, 1884.

TERMS, $2.00, postpaid, per 100.

Samples copies sent on application.

Address,

Ref. Church Publication Board,
907 Arch Street, Phila.

LIFE OF ZWINGLI.

We have secured several copies of the Life of Ulrich Zwingli, translated by Rev. T. C. Porter, D.D, LL.D., which we will send, postpaid, on receipt of $1.25. Those wishing to become acquainted with the Life of the Reformer will find this work of service. Address,

Ref. Church Publication Board,
907 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SOMETHING

FOR THE

BOYS AND GIRLS.

The boys and girls of the Church can do their part in circulating the Almanac for 1884. To encourage them in this, we make the following offer of a reward for whatever they may do in this way:

To every boy or girl ordering and selling 100 copies, we will present a Holiday Book worth 50 cents.

200 copies, a Holiday Book worth 75 cents.
300 copies, " " " $1.00.
500 copies, " " " $1.25.

To the one selling the most almanacs within six months, beginning November 1st, 1884, we will present a Pocket Bible.

We hope a goodly number of boys and girls will be ready to engage in this work. We will keep a record of the orders, and, at the direction of those entitled to the premiums and prize, will forward the same to them. We would like to see in every congregation some one going energetically to work and securing, not only the profit derived from the sale, but the premiums offered.

See rates elsewhere announced. Orders must be accompanied with the CASH. Address

Reformed Church Publication Board,
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

ALMANAC for 1884.

Our Almanacs for 1884 are now ready for distribution. We believe it is equal, if not in advance, of those of former years. It is full of information, interesting and important to every Church Member. It needs to be seen to ascertain its worth and the truth as to what we claim it to be. It will be furnished at the following prices:

One copy, postpaid,	$0.12
12 copies,	.65
50 "	2.50
100 "	4.75

To which must be added 15 cts. a dozen if sent by mail. A discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Send in your orders early so as to have them filled in good time.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

AND OUR

ALMANAC for 1884.

As our Almanac for 1884 is mainly devoted to Missions, Home and Foreign, having portraits of our Foreign Missionaries Gring and Moore and their wives, and a lengthy and full article on Missions in the Reformed Church in the United States, we would call the attention of Missionary Societies to the same, and suggest that they can do much in the way of circulating it. They can do this to their advantage in a two-fold way: By ordering a good quantity of them and selling them at the regular retail price, thus realizing a profit which can go towards swelling their contributions to the cause, and by giving information on the subject now claiming the attention of our Church membership and others, and thus creating an interest in the cause and calling forth increased liberality towards its support.

We will be pleased to fill all orders for this purpose. Help, then, to circulate the Almanac. See rates announced elsewhere in our columns.

Address Ref. Ch. Publication Board,
907 ARCH ST., PHILA.

Business Department.

Rev. CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

$2.20 *a year, in advance*, postage included Six copies to one address for one year, $11.00

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, unless orders are *sent direct to the Publication Office*, at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires, and all arrearages are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notice given to an agent or postmaster.

When arrearages for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year to which he has paid.

Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commenced.

☞ Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter, and to be made payable to the order of the REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD.

☞ Should you remit, and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "THE MESSENGER."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

PERIODICALS

For 1884.

Now is the time for orders for these essentials in properly conducting our Sunday-schools to be sent in for the next year. "The Guardian," for teachers: "The Quarterly," for scholars: "Lesson Papers," advanced and primary; "The Sunday-School Treasury," and "Sunshine" are equal to any others of the kind, and at price in keeping with their contents and appearance. The cheapest are not always the best. Specimen copies sent on application free of charge.

Superintendents are referred to the list of them to be found on another page, for prices, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to supply libraries for Sunday-schools, and can offer special inducement and rates to such as wish to supply themselves in this respect. Address

REF'D CH. PUB. BOARD,
907 Arch St. Phila.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

We offer it at the following prices:—

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.

(New Hymn Book. Large Size.)

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.00
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	3.50
Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.25
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.75
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	4.00

ORDER OF WORSHIP AND HYMNS.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.75
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	2.25
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	3.25
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	4.50

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.

(New.)

Small Size (Pocket). 32mo.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$0.50
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	.65
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	1.75

Same, with Forms.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	65
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	90
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.25
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	2.00
Hymns and Forms, bound separately, antique morocco, in a case,	$3.50

TUNES FOR WORSHIP. For the above.

☞ To be issued *as soon* as possible.

ALSO

FORMS—For Ministers and others.

Large Size, Muslin,	$0.40
Small " "	35
Morocco, Limp,	75

Usual Discount to parties ordering large quantities.

☞ Special rates for Introduction.

Also the following:

By Rev. J. H. Good, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH HYMNALS WITH TUNES.

Small Print.

Roan Embossed,	$1.25
" " Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey,	2.25
Real Turkey, Gilt,	3.25

Large Print, without Tunes.

Muslin Embossed,	$ .75
Roan Embossed,	1.00
" " Gilt,	1.25
Imitation Turkey,	1.75
Real Turkey, Gilt,	2.50

Prayer Book and Aids to Private Devotions, postpaid, $ .30

Church Members' Hand-Book, new, 176 pages, 50c.; per doz., 5.00

And all the Publications of the German Publishing House, Cleveland, Ohio.

All of the above Books sent postage paid on receipt of the retail price, or by express, subject to discount.

Supplies for Sunday Schools.

LIBRARIES, REWARD CARDS, TICKETS, &c., &c., at as low prices as they can be purchased elsewhere, to be had at our store. We hope that those who are in need of such will give *our*—rather *their*—store the preference. Bear in mind *we* can furnish you with everything in this line at the same rates as they can be obtained anywhere else. Give us a trial!

Hymns & Music for Sunday Schools.

Hymns and Carols, by Miss Alice Nevin. $4.50 a dozen. Companion of praise, by Rev. Dr. Van Horne, $3.60 per doz. Song Treasury, by J. H. Kursenknabe, $3.60 per doz. Silver Echoes, New, by J. H. Kursenknabe. For Primary & Intermediate Classes, $2.40 per doz. Also all Music Books published at Publisher's prices. We solicit orders for any of the above, which will be promptly and satisfactory filled.

Order of Worship, Golden Censer, Catechisms in all styles of binding, and at all prices.

Supplies for our Ministers.

We can fill orders for Sermon, Note, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Inks, &c., &c., Scratch Tablets of all sizes, &c., at reasonable prices.

Also all orders for Miscellaneous Books at prices as *low as offered by any house in the trade.*

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Church. Address

Reformed Church Pub. Board
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

AUTOGRAPHS.

By Prof. William M. Nevin.

Why should we pluck a gay, green sprig,
From some old trysting tree,
Or a garden flow'r from some blest walk,
To keep for memory;
Till its leaves grow sear, and its fancies drear,
And it makes us sad to see?

To do such deed no blush should spread,
For the feeling we would commend;
But 'tis better by half, an autograph
To catch from your parting friend,
And press it tight, like a wealthy note,
In the book where it has been penn'd.

For it will not fade, and tho' time may shade,
The thoughts it wakes with gloom,
Yet, like cellared wine, those thoughts, from time,
Will gather a new perfume;
While they will not lose their early hues,
Their purple light and bloom.

So while we may, in our summer day,
It is well to gather a few
Plain autographs from the friends we prize,
Whose hearts are tried and true,
And treasure them up for after years,
To wake old thoughts anew.

Mercersburg, 1848.

Selections.

What is mine, even to my life, is hers I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In studying the word of God, digest it under these two heads: either as removing some obstructions that keep God and thee asunder, or as supplying some uniting power to bring God and thee together.—*Cecil.*

There is enough tinder in the heart of the best men in the world to light a fire that shall burn to the lowest hell, unless God should quench the sparks as they fall. Boast not then, O Christian; by faith thou standest.—*Spurgeon.*

To all that seek thee bear an open heart,
Make not thy breast a labyrinth or trap;
If trials come, this will make good thy part,
For honesty is safe, come what can hap,
It is the good man's feast, the prince of flowers,
Which thrives in storms, and smells best after showers.

—*Vaughan.*

Never did any soul do good but it came readier to do the same again, with more enjoyment. Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practised, but with increasing joy, which made the practiser still more in love with the fair act.—*Earl of Shaftesburg.*

When comes the King in royal might,
To crush the wrong and crown the right;
When all the saints in glory meet,
No more to die, no more to weep;
When thrones are set and crowns are given,
With all the rich scenes of heaven,
Oh, in that glorious bye-and-bye,
What's done for God can never die,

—*Pres. Journal.*

Science and Art.

The Arlberg tunnel, a line of communication between Switzerland and Austria, upon which work was first begun on November 13, 1880, has been successfully completed. The total length is 10,270 metres, or somewhat more than six miles, which gives it the third rank among the tunnels of the world.

At the annual election of the Royal Society of England, held on the 30th of November, Prof. Huxley was elected president. The opening address dealt with the progress of science during the past year, special stress being laid upon the recent researches of Gardner in botanical physiology, which were stated to prove almost to demonstration the identical structure in and interrelation of plants and animals.

Mr. William B. Taylor, in a recent communication made before the Philosophical Society of Washington on the subject of Saturn's rings, revives the hypothesis first enunciated by Otto Struve in 1851, that the rings are widening and gradually falling towards the planet, with which, it is contended, they will be eventually absorbed. Their present condition, viewed in the light of the meteoric theory of their constitution, is regarded as merely an evanescent phase of a progressive evolution.

ARROGANT CRITICS TAKEN IN.—The painter Gerome, to revenge himself for the refusal of the first picture which he sent to the Paris Salon, borrowed a Velasquez of the late Baron Pourtales, and, submitting it to the jury of the following year, had the satisfaction of seeing it rejected too. But the jury afterward argued in self-excuse that this particular Velasquez was not a good one, and this may have been true, for great artists not unfrequently paint bad pictures for a change: on the other hand, obscure artists may paint first rate ones, if we are to believe the story that Rosa Bonheur once detected a forgery owing to the breath of some animals ploughing being rendered with a transparency which she said was better than any of her own. Even such incidents as this, however, do not offer our friend, the critic, a loop-hole of escape; for the connoisseur in painting is the most dogmatical of all the beings who set up their wisdom to confound the ignorance of their fellow-men. With his tints and *chia' oscuri*, his subtle effects and diaphanousness, he is worse than the wine connoisseur with his beeswing, velvet, bouquet, roughness, and body. Of course we are not laying an indictment against all art critics, but only against the *poseurs*. It was one of these who, seeing an owl in a bird-stuffer's shop, pointed out to a friend how inartistically the stuffing had been done. At this moment the bird gravely winked. It happened to be a live owl.—*London Graphic.*

Personal.

Kate Field is spending some months in Utah, visiting various towns, and diligently gathering facts about Mormonism from every available source. The country may hear from her upon this question at no distant day.

Rev. Dr. Shaw, pastor of Brick Church, Rochester, has celebrated the forty-third anniversary of his pastorate. During that time, nearly 2000 persons have united on profession, and 1400 by credentials, and the present number of communicants is 1500.

Bishop Warren, of the Methodist church, was married on the 27th inst., at Denver, to Mrs. Iliff, the millionaire widow.

While General Grant was alighting from a carriage, on Monday night, in front of his residence, he slipped on the icy pavement and sustained injuries that have confined him to his bed ever since. No serious trouble is anticipated, however.

A priest named Don Donato Malossini, Italy, is as old as Sir Moses Montefiore. The other day he celebrated his 100th birthday, by going to the church and chanting the mass. He was ordained a priest on April 20th, 1806, and has lived under seven Pontiffs.

Tolman Wheeler, of Chicago, who has already made a number of valuable gifts to the Episcopal Church, has deeded the Church a valuable tract of land in the western division of the city of Chicago, and advanced $200,000 toward the erection of a church preparatory school.

M. E. de Pressense has been elected a life member of the French Assembly. Speaking of his new office, he says: "In this important office I hope to find opportunity for advocating before my country, those principles of Christian liberty, which in the course of a career already long, I have endeavored to advance."

The two railroad millionaires of New York—William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould—are just now building their family mausoleums. Mr. Vanderbilt's tomb is at New Dorp, and, with the grounds, will occupy some nine acres in all, against one acre for Mr. Gould. The latter will spend about $100,000 in the construction of his tomb. Mr. Vanderbilt's mausoleum will cost about $75,000. The outside construction of Mr. Gould's tomb, at Woodland Cemetery, is now completed.

Mr. Francis Darwin, a son of the late Charles Darwin, and well known for his investigations in plant movement, and in other fields made familiar by the labors of his father has been appointed teacher of biology in the University of Cambridge, England. Mr. George Darwin, an elder brother, holds the chair of mathematics and physics at the same institution. Mr. Francis Darwin was recently elected a fellow of the Royal Society, of which, we believe, he constitutes one of the youngest members.

Items of Interest.

There are now upwards of 12,000 men on the Isthmus of Panama in the different canal and contracting branches.

Penny cups of coffee, three cent stews and five-cent steaks and chops are features of New York Italian restaurant bills of fare.

The tax list of New York city for 1883 amounts to $30,679,785. Its drink bill will exceed $40,000,000. Its tax bill might be reduced $20,000,000 but for its 10,000 drinking saloons.

The bonded debt of the United States is now thirteen hundred millions of dollars, the precise figures being $1,301,040,800. The amount of payable bonds is but $299,093,250, which at the rate of payment now proceeding would be cancelled by the end of 1886.

The House of Representatives of British Columbia has passed a resolution instructing the Government to introduce a bill restricting Chinese immigration. The Provincial Secretary says there are 3,000 destitute Chinese on the mainland of the Province, "who can only subsist by murdering and stealing, which they have already begun."

The latest census of Japan (January, 1883,) gives for the population of that country 36,700,118 souls, or approximately that which we find in Great Britain. The sexes are nearly equally represented, the males being in excess by about one per cent. The most populous town is Tokio (Yeddo), the capital, with somewhat more than one million inhabitants; Kioto, the imperial city, contains a population of seven hundred thousand souls.

Some idea of the importance of the match manufacture and trade may be gathered from the estimate that there are at least 280,000,000 of matches burned each day in the United States, or an average of five matches for each person. The oldest and largest match factory in the world is at Jonkoping, Sweden. It was established 100 years ago, and there are now to be seen specimens of the matches used at the beginning of the present century, consisting of fagots of wood furnished with a handle and a tip to dip in a bath of sulphur.

Two thousand and two hundred trains leave the stations of London every twenty-four hours. Every hour, between 10 in the morning and 11 at night, 1,640 trains start for the various termini in London—that is, at the rate of 120 and more every hour, or two a minute all day long, not including the trains on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan district. Of the 2,200 despatched daily, 1,750 serve the suburbs and a suburban region of thirty miles around the city. Fifteen leave for Scotland and Ireland and sixteen for the Continent. Three hundred and twelve trains start from Victoria, 321 from Liverpool street, and 395 from Broad street.

The full text of Senator Logan's bill to assist education by an appropriation from the national treasury is as follows:

"A bill to appropriate and expend fifty million dollars, derived from the internal revenue taxes and sale of public lands, for the education of all the children living in the United States:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act the sum of fifty million dollars, derived from the internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands, shall be appropriated and expended annually for the education of all the children living in the United States.

"SEC. 2. That the money so received shall be expended *pro rata* in the several States and Territories, as shown by the census of 1880 and each succeeding census.

"SEC. 3. That the education hereby contemplated shall include such instruction as is provided in the curriculum of the public schools of the country, and also the establishment and maintenance of normal schools, teachers' institutes, and instruction in the industrial and mechanical arts.

"SEC. 4. That any State or Territory before receiving the benefits of this act shall be required by local enactment to make obligatory upon all children between the ages of seven and twelve years school attendance for at least six months in each year.

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the proper administration of this law through the Commissioner of Education; and they are authorized and directed, under the approval of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations to carry this law into effect.

"SEC. 6. That no part of this fund shall be used for the erection of school-houses or buildings of any kind for school purposes."

Farm and Garden.

The cost of transforming an acre of swamp into a cranberry meadow in bearing condition is about $400. The profit, however, are large.

Plenty of clean water and a large variety of other things a hen likes is what the careful owner should give his flock—in addition to cleanliness.

The New York *World* is authority for the statement that plantain, if not permitted to go to seed for two years, will die out. Mow previous to seed time two years in succession.

When horses are compelled to remain exposed by storms at this season the use of a rubber blanket, with flannel lining, will be of valuable assistance in the prevention of colds and lung disease.

The Utica *Herald* tells of a dairyman who was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onion in the milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about 3 o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay and grain as usual. The result was all he anticipated. A rest of three hours allowed the scent to pass off in the other secretions, though previously it very strongly flavored both milk and butter. This is an old remedy and a good one, though not always completely successful.

Professor J. L. Budd says in the Iowa *Register*: "Young orchard trees are often ruined by the mice in winter. Thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards kept too clean for the safety of the trees in trying winters. A safe and sure remedy is to pile a neat mound around each tree. To properly mound an orchard of 200 trees would be a light day's work. The mice in traveling under the snow seem to have no idea of climbing a small mound to get at the tree."

In most cases over-feeling of fowls causes them to become too fat, which not only prevents the hens from laying but breeds disease. Especially is this the case when they are confined and have no exercise. It may be mentioned that for persons who live in the city and keep a few fowls the small-breeds are best, as they do not fatten as readily as the large kinds. Leghorns and Hamburgs, both small breeds, are not only beautiful in plumage but are non sitters, and lay more eggs than any other breeds.

OILING WAGON FELLIES.—A practical man says: "I have a wagon of which, six years ago, the fellies shrank so that the tires became loose. I gave it a good coat of hot oil, and every year since it has had a coat of oil or paint, sometimes both. The tires are tight yet, and they have not been set for eight or nine years. Many farmers think that as soon as wagon fellies begin to shrink they must go at once to a blacksmith shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to disb, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot and give the fellies all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size and tighten to keep them from shrinking, and also to keep out the water. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of mixing paint, you can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A brush is more convenient to use, but a swab will answer if you do not wish to buy a brush. It is quite a saving of time and money to look after the woodwork of farm machinery. Alternate wetting and drying injures and causes the best wood soon to decay and lose its strength unless kept well painted. It pays to keep a little oil on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck yokes, whiffletrees and any other small tools on the farm that are liable to get dry exposed."

OUR RECEIPT FOR CURING MEAT.—The *Germantown Telegraph* says:—As the season has arrived when curing meat is in order, we republish as of old, our famous receipt for curing beef, pork, mutton, hams, &c., as follows:

To one gallon of water
Take 1½ lbs. of salt,
½ lb. sugar,
½ oz. saltpeter,
½ oz. potash.*

In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpetre, which removes all the surface-blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this receipt is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way, or most ways, of putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

* Omit the potash unless you can get the pure article. Druggists usually keep it.

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

AN ELEGY WRITTEN ON A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD, by Thomas Gray. The Artists' Edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1883. Price, $3.

Gray's Elegy is so well known by those who are at all acquainted with English literature that we need say nothing about it as a poem. It is with pleasure, however, that we call attention to this beautiful edition of it. It is printed upon fine yet heavy tinted paper, and bound in exquisite style. But what gives it value is the handsome and profuse style in which it is illustrated. The little book contains over twenty fine engravings by different artists. Indeed it is a symposium, at which the work of such men as R. S. Gifford and W. T. Richards is brought together. The talents of more than thirty painters or engravers, all of high rank, are here represented, and the book may well be called the Artists' edition.

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND. By Max O'Rell. Translated from the French, under the supervision of the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1884. Paper, pp. 243. Price 50 cents.

This is a Frenchman's view of England, and it is given in a racy style. The peculiarities of the English people are set forth very graphically and, in some instances, very tersely; but the good traits of the staid nation are acknowledged. We cite a simple paragraph, intended to illustrate the way in which John Bull takes possession of and extends his domain: "In a town in Normandy where several English families, attracted by the fine scenery around, have taken up their abode, a doctor, a friend of mine, offered his English patients the use of a large field of his. The field had attracted their attention as being nicely situated near the town, and just the place for a game of cricket. Shortly after this act of kindness, my friend received the following note: The members of the cricket club present their compliments to Dr. H., and would be much obliged to him if he would kindly get the potatoes, with which half of *their* cricket field is planted, removed, as the ball is constantly getting lost among them."

PECULIAR POEMS. By Daniel O. Lantz. Chicago: D. O. Lantz & Co., Publishers. Pp. 79.

This is, in the first place, a very neat volume to look upon. The paper and print are of very fine quality, and the binding is in exquisite taste. It contains twelve illustrations and eighteen poems, some of them "peculiar," and some pathetic; and they are worthy of the care bestowed upon them. They reflect great credit upon the author.

ST. NICHOLAS for January makes its New Year's call with a bright table of contents and a brilliant list of contributors.———Louisa M. Alcott begins her promised series of "Spinning-wheel Stories" with a sketch of the "good old times" of seventy years ago, showing how Grandmother's wheel spun a tale of fun, war, love, and wolves, to suit the tastes of all her hearers.——— The frontispiece is by Mary Hallock Foote, and H. H. opens the number with a complete and timely story of Colorado mining life, entitled "Christmas in the Pink Boarding-house."——— Julian Hawthorne finishes his fanciful allegory, "Almion, Auria, and Mona"; and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes a merry tale of child life in holiday times, called "Fun Beams." Mayne Reid's serial, "The Land of Fire," continues to grow in interest, and is full of instruction in regard to the many peculiarities of that far-away region. H. H. Boyesen ends the first of his "Tales of Two Continents" with an exciting encounter; and W. O. Stoddard entertains his readers with the second instalment of "Winter Fun."———Among the poems are a fable in verse by Joel Benton; some jolly New Year's verses by Helen Gray Cone, with pictures by A. Brennan, who also illustrates a quaint little verse of his own, entitled "Lucy Lee from High Dundee"; and "The Ballad of Good Sir Urgan," by E. Vinton Blake, a mediæval poem, with spirited illustrations by Alfred Kappes.———An entirely new feature, inaugurated in this number and to continue throughout the year, is the ST. NICHOLAS Almanac, which will give to young folk, in simple and popular form, the more important phenomena of our earth's relations to the heavenly bodies, and, in addition, some entertaining bits of fun, fable and allegory relating to the various months and seasons.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. December 29 1883. Contents: Robert Browning, Contemporary Review; The Wizard's Son, part XX. Macmillan's Magazine; The Revival of the West Indies, Nineteenth Century; Lord of Himself, conclusion, Sunday Magazine; Christmas in Calcutta, Belgravia; Match making in County Mayo, Queen; and choice selections of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies with the LIVING AGE for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

In the Reformed Church, Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. A. Hoffheins, Mr. Edmund D. Rauch, of Martinsburg, to Miss Laura Virginia Tabler, of Berkeley county, W. Va. No cards.

On the 20th of December, 1883, at the parsonage, by the Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. J. R. Blose to Miss Catharine A. Young, both of Allegheny county, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's parents, December 13, 1883, by Rev. J. B. Kerschner, Mr. H. B. Yearing, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Miss Alice E. Lebo, of Upper Paxton, Dauphin county, Pa.

On Dec. 25th, 1883, at the Reformed parsonage in Mercersburg, Pa., by Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, Mr. Wm. R. Brubaker, of Greencastle, to Mrs. Eliza J. Hawbecker, of Upton.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. Pontius, Mr. John McDaniel to Miss Effie Hunt, both of Wayne township, Crawford county, Pa.

At the residence of Mr. Billeter, near Oregon City, on the 18th of December, by Rev. J. Muellhaupt, assisted by Rev. John Gantenbein, D.D., Rev. Gottfried Graedel, pastor of Ebenezer Church, Stafford, to Miss Bertha Billeter.

Obituaries.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove our dearly beloved brother, Elder J. Raum Pague, from his labors and sufferings on earth to his rich reward in heaven; therefore,

Resolved, That we humbly bow to the Divine will, knowing that the Lord cannot err.

Resolved, That we ever cherish in fondest remembrance the many virtues of our departed Elder; and though we shall sadly miss him, we yet feel convinced that his examples in humble piety and faithful devotion to the doctrines of our holy religion are exerting a silent power for good, which, we pray, may ever remain.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize and share with our dear sister, Mrs. J. R. Pague, and her orphan children the bitter sorrow through which they are called to pass.

Resolved, That this action be recorded on our church record, and that a copy of the same be furnished the sorrowing family, the Reformed Church MESSENGER and to the town newspapers.

By order of the Consistory.

DAVIS W. PLASTERER, Secretary.

DIED.—On the evening of November 26, 1883, in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., Mrs. Lavinia J., wife of the Rev. Tobias Kessler, aged 38 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The deceased was the daughter of Stephen Rhoads and wife Keran. She was born in Allentown, Pa., February 24, 1845. Dedicated to the service of God, in her early infancy, she subsequently, by her own act, assumed the vows and obligations of membership in the Christian Church. Confirmed Oct. 20, 1861, by the Rev. Joshua H. Derr, she continued her connection with Zion's Reformed congregation, of Allentown, until the year 1866, when the St. John's English Reformed congregation was organized. Anxious to encourage the new enterprize, she became one of its most active and efficient supporters. Her offerings to the cause of Christ, in this new field, were the prayers and tears, the toils and cares of the Christian who will not dare to think of failure. The success of the first English Reformed congregation of her native city lay near to her heart. It meant to her, work and self-denial No one rejoiced more in the final triumph over difficulties and opposition which seemed first to threaten the realization of fond hope. From first to last, she remained its true friend, and sought, as one of her last earthly requests, an interest in the prayers of the congregation, when assembled for worship in their sanctuary, on that quiet Sabbath day—the last her spirit tarried in the flesh.

Mrs. K. was a true woman, a warm friend, a devoted wife, a conscientious mother, and an humble, earnest Christian. Well would it be for the Church and humanity were there more such as she was.

She was buried on Thanksgiving Day, in the Fairview Cemetery, Allentown, Pa. Her funeral was largely attended by her friends of earlier years, and by upwards of forty members of the Jonestown congregation, of which her husband is the successful pastor. The consistory served as pall-bearers. The tears and regrets of these who followed her to the grave gave evidence of the esteem and high regard in which she was held by all who knew her.

As the pastor of the congregation was at the time performing the same sad duty for another bereaved family, the brethren, Revs. W. R. Hoffford and A. J. G. Dubbs, kindly rendered their services. We were informed also that Rev. Dr. B. Bausman, of Reading, and Rev. H. A. Keyser, of Mahanoy City, were present and assisted.

We sympathize with our brother in his sad bereavement. We commend him to the same God of grace who so richly blessed him during the twenty years of his married life. His grace shall be sufficient for him. PASTOR.

DIED.—Near Williamsport, Md., December 18th, Daniel Lewis, child of Jacob and Laura Dellinger, aged 1 year, 6 months and 3 days.

DIED.—At Keedysville, Md., December 20th, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Suman, wife of Mr. Louis Suman, aged 41 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The deceased leaves a husband and ten children to mourn her sudden and early departure. She was a member of the Reformed Church at Keedysville, Md., and manifested a warm interest in its welfare. Her dying wish was that all of her family might always remain devoted and consistent members of the Church and faithful followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. She was a truly good, loving and watchful mother, and a very kind-hearted neighbor and friend. She has left a valuable legacy to her greatly afflicted husband and children in her careful and thoughtful life and labors in their behalf. May they be led by this deeply mysterious Providence more and more to set their affections on things above, and not on those in the earth! A. C. G.

DIED.—December 12th, 1883, in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, aged 83 years, 1 month and 15 days.

She was baptized in her infancy, and at the age of sixteen years was received into the Reformed Church by the sacred rite of confirmation, and continued a consistent and exemplary member during her life.

At the age of twenty-two she entered into matrimony with Jacob Wagner, of Perry county, Pa., and subsequently moved with her husband to Mifflin township, Cumberland county, where she resided fifty-six years on the same premises, her husband having preceded her fourteen years into the spirit land.

She was the mother of ten children, of whom five sons and two daughters are still living, and are all members of the Church of Christ. Mother Wagner was no wavering Christian, "a reed shaken with the wind," "tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine." In all her relations in life her true Christian character shone forth with the brightest lustre.

During many years her enfeebled physical constitution disabled her from attending the services of the sanctuary. She saw the new church in the village but once, of which she was a member, and which her liberal contribution aided in erecting. She was a diligent reader of her Bible, earnest in her devotions, and a regular recipient of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in her own home.

The funeral services were held on the 19th inst., one of the most inclement days of the season, the raging element without being in harmony with the sadness and gloom pervading the hearts of the mourning assembly within the church.

DIED.—In Bedford, Pa., Dec. 6th, Mrs. Eliza V. Mowry, wife of Elder John A. Mowry, in the 55th year of her age.

Last July we sent to the MESSENGER an obituary notice of Deacon Howard F. Mowry. We feared then that the blow would be too heavy for his devoted mother, and so, alas! it has proved. She bore her affliction well, striving to lessen its power on her family, but her secret sorrow robbed life of its pleasure and led her to forget her usual care for her health. A sufferer from dyspepsia, she came, through grief, loss of appetite and neglect of exercise, more and more under its power, till both body and mind were prostrated. Before death she suffered greatly, but her last moments were peaceful. Her husband, daughter and sorrowing friends were with her, striving to alleviate her pain. Her physicians also were kind and unremitting in their attentions.

Mrs. Mowry was born in Holmes county, Ohio. She received her education in Delaware, Ohio, fitting herself for the duties of a teacher. She never lost her enthusiasm in the cause of education. Her two daughters were at the time of her sickness, and in accordance with their mother's wish, at the Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

She was united in marriage with John A. Mowry in 1854, since when she lived in Bedford, greatly admired and loved by the community. Her mental qualities, which fitted her for a place of usefulness in society, were surpassed by the virtues, which cast such a charm about her. Her liberality of views, her freedom from harsh judgment and adverse criticism, her help so cheerfully and efficiently rendered in the house of sickness or sorrow, her ready response to the call of the suffering, and her benevolent spirit which led her to seek, as well as to relieve, cases of distress, were the prominent among other virtues which adorned her life.

Greatly, indeed, will we miss her! In the social circle, in the genial hospitality of her own house, in the communion of a warm friendship, in the Church, in the house of poverty, where her kind heart and open hand made her an angel of mercy, will she be missed. But most of all by the loving companion of her joys and sorrows, for whom the world shall ever wear a different aspect, and by her devoted daughters, whose grief is too sacred to bring to a more public view. May God prove Himself to them their strength in weakness and their comfort in sorrow. E. N. K.

Acknowledgments.

Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa.

By Rev F Fox, from St Paul's congregation, New York,	$ 10 00
Mrs Matilda Chidsey, from 3d Street Ref Ch, Easton, Pa, thanksgiving offering, 18 67; from Rev Dr Porter's baptismal fund, 8 00,	26 67
Rev John Roeck, from the Sunday-school of the Ebenezer cong, N Y, 5 50; M Spinhern, 12 50; J G Neuber, from the Sunday school of Bethlehem congregation, Phila, 37 00; G Wanner, 1 00,	38 00
Rev F Fox, from Mrs Wilhelmina Ruck, New York,	10 00
Mr Charles Santee, Philada, Christmas offering,	100 00
Mr E J Santee, Treas, Christmas offering, from Christ Ref Church, Phila,	27 88
Whitemarsh cong, Rev J D Detrich, pastor (C G F),	15 00
Moses Hess, Delville, Pa (C G F),	2 50

WM. D. GROSS, Treasurer.
Box 2147, Philadelphia, Pa.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The Free Methodist Seminary receives $30,000 from the bequest of A. M. Chesbrough, of La Salle, N. Y.

Dr. Talmage at his last communion received forty-six new members, which augments the number to 2969.

The Swedish Mission, Methodist, at Worcester, Mass., has a membership, including probationers, of four hundred.

The final revision of Methodist statistics shows that the whole number of full members for the year 1882 is 1,581,749, and the whole number of probationers is 173,598

Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, in New York, gave a reception to the Theological Faculty of Yale College. An effort was made to raise $150,000, $90,000 of which is secured.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has voted to raise $25,000 for the establishment of the first woman's periodical in India.

The Rev. Dr. McLean's church in Oakland, Cal., is the largest in the Congregational denomination on the Pacific coast, and has a membership of 772, with a very spacious and every way complete house of worship.

Miss H. L. Winn, for ten years missionary to Japan, is passing the winter among the Ladies' Missionary Societies of the Dutch R-formed Church (her patrons) in New York and New Jersey, stirring up their minds.

Charles E. Barnes, an "Adventist" preacher in Massachusetts, has gone into the Episcopal Church. This is said to be the sixth Adventist preacher who has entered the Episcopal ministry. The pendulum swings far.

The church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago, which at its organization adopted the faith and forms of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has seen fit to transfer its ecclesiastical relations to the Congregational body, the pastor also going with the church.

Ground has been broken for the new building of the First Methodist church (formerly Old Light Street charge), Baltimore, Md., Rev. J. F. Goucher pastor. The new structure is to seat 1,000 persons, and will cost $100,000, independently of the ground.

The library of the late Rev. Dr. Hatfield, destined by him to the New York Union Theological Seminary, has been removed, under the direction of the family and Prof. Briggs, the librarian, to the seminary, and the books will be properly disposed when the new library building is completed next year. This gift includes about 3,000 volumes and as many pamphlets, which are of great value.

There are in the Synod of New York and Philadelphia of the Reformed Episcopal Church twenty two churches, eight of which are in Philadelphia. In the short life of the Church it has extended over the entire United States and Canada. There are upwards of one hundred ministers actively engaged, and the number of communicants is more than 8,000. The value of the property owned by the Church exceeds one million of dollars.

Abroad.

The reformed Buddhists of Japan propose to levy a tax of 2,000,000 *yen* on the temples of their order for missionary purposes.

The Jesuits are increasing. In 1870, there were 10,529 priests, professors and coadjutors of the Order. In 1881, this number had increased to 10,789, and last year to 11,038. There are at present 11,149 Jesuits.

The Karen Theological Seminary at Rangoon, Burmah, is overflowing with students. The school room has desks for only 64, but 65 have been admitted, and these represent all the scattered Karen missions.

Rev. A. F. Painter, of Travancore, India, reports a remarkable movement among the Hill Arrians. In one district 157 adult males gave up their heathen idols and removed their heathen marks at one time, including one of the chief devil priests.

A letter from India says that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the United Presbyterian Mission in that country. The increase in membership has been over fifty per cent. More than two hundred have been baptized in the district of Sealkot alone.

In India, on February 17th, there were 528,590 Protestant Christians, or an increase of 86 per cent. in the ten years since 1871, when there were 318,363, which was an increase of 61 per cent. over the number in 1861, previous to which the growth was at the rate of 53 per cent.

It has been cabled that Mgr. Savarese, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and until recently the Pope's domestic prelate, has left the Roman Catholic Church. He was received into the communion of the Episcopal Church, by Dr. Nevin, in St. Paul's American Church, on his confession of the Nicene Creed and his abjuration of the dogmas of the immaculate conception and Papal infallibility. He asks for the guidance and protection of the Anglican episcopate against the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome.

Over thirty distinct Christian agencies, according to an article in an English paper, are engaged in propagating the Word of Salvation in Italy. There are eight Protestant Italian Churches. The Waldensian Church has seventy-two ordained ministers, 12,156 communicants, together with a large staff of week-day and Sabbath-school teachers. At 228 places throughout the land the Gospel is preached by 120 mission agents. The Free Italian Church has 50 gatherings or churches; 22 of them are in the principal cities, and a number of evangelists are occupied in connection with them in various districts. The Free Christian Church, with which Signor Gavazzi is connected, has 54 agents, 2,034 communicants and catechumens, and 1,007 scholars. The Wesleyan Methodists have 61 ministers and evangelists, 1,672 communicants and catechumens, with 1,932 scholars under instruction. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 33 agents, 23 stations, 1,050 communicants, and 381 scholars. The American Baptist Mission has 22 stations, 12 ministers, and 200 members. The English General Baptists have two agents at Rome, 20 members and a school; and the Christian Apostolic Church (Open Communion Baptist) has 9 ministers in Turin, Naples, and Rome, 9 churches, and 343 members. Besides these there are independent organizations, some distinctly evangelistic, as the Harbor Mission at Genoa and Naples, the work at Spezia, conducted by Mr. Clarke, and at Siena, under the direction of Dr. Comandie. Twenty benevolent institutions, consisting of hospitals, convalescent homes, orphanages and other similar agencies, are established in Rome, Florence, Genoa, Milan and other places. The Italian Evangelical Publication Society has nine depots, from which books and tracts are constantly being sent forth. The British and Foreign Bible Society has 40 colporteurs in Italy, the Scotch Bible Society, 11; while the Italian Bible Society has given an edition of 10,000 Testaments and a Family Bible to the people. Various foreign churches, American Presbyterian, Methodist, Reformed French and German, German Lutheran and others are also in the field. There are in all at least 400 places where the Gospel is proclaimed, seven full congregations being in Rome.—*Independent.*

The true cleanser is hot water, and only under the efficient action of hot water and a pure and effective Soap like the Ivory, can soiled garments be made to part with the oily refuse matter from the skin.

Free of charge. A full size cake of Ivory Soap will be sent to any one who can not get it of their grocer, if six two-cent stamps, to pay postage, are sent to Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati. Please mention this paper.

8 PER CENT NET
Security as good in Every way as we have formerly had at 7. Some run 3 to 5 years Interest, semi-annual. 7 per cent. again, probably, after January 1st, 1884. Best of References all around you. Write at once for further particulars, if you have money to loan. Address
D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON,
Negotiators of Mortgage Loans.
(Please mention this paper.) ST PAUL, MINN.

HOP PLASTER
This porous plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Crick in the Back, Side or Hip, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Chest, Kidney Troubles and all pains or aches either local or deep-seated. It Soothes, Strengthens and Stimulates the parts. The virtues of hops combined with gums—clean and ready to apply. Superior to liniments, lotions and salves. Price 25 cents or five $1.00. Sold by druggists and country stores. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Company*, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
A GREAT SUCCESS

CHRISTMAS THE YEAR ROUND.
For Babies—**BABYLAND**—50 cts. A Year. January Number, with Beautiful Chromo Cover, only 5 cents.
OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, For Youngest Readers. $1.00 a Year. January Number, with New Cover, 10 cents.
For Boys and Girls, **THE PANSY** 75 cts. a Year. Monthly Part only 7 cents.
For the older Young Folks **WIDE AWAKE** $3.50 a year. Splendid Holiday Number, 25 cents.
All books and magazines sent, postage paid, on receipt of price.
Address D. LOTHROP & CO.,
32 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MUSICAL GIFTS!
Christmas! New Years!
Gems of English Song. *236 Sheet Music Size pages.* Revised, enlarged and best collections of the kind.
Minstrel Songs, Old and New. *215 Sheet Music Size pages.* All the old-time, world-famous Minstrel and Plantation songs.
Musical Favorite. *230 Sheet Music Size pages.* A recent collection of the best Piano pieces.
Gems of Strauss. *250 Sheet Music Size pages.* Acknowledged to be the most brilliant music in the world.
Guitar at Home. (NEW.) 175 pages. Vocal and Instrumental. Price of each of the above books, $2.00 in boards, $2.50 in cloth, and $3.00 in gilt.
Musical Literature.
Ritter's **History of Music,** 2 vols., each 1.25; Mendelssohn's beautiful Letters, 2 vols., each $1.50; Mozart's Letters, 2 vols., each $1.25. **Lives of Beethoven,** (1.50), **Gottschalk,** ($1.25), **Chopin,** ($1.25), **Handel,** ($2), **Mendelssohn,** ($1.25), **Rossini,** ($1.50), **Von Weber.** (2 vols., ea. $1.25), **Schumann,** ($1.25), **Polko's Sketches,** ($1.25), **Urbino's Biographical Sketches,** ($1.50).
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufactures those celebrated **Bells** and **Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c., &c.** Prices and catalogues sent free. Address
H. McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals
MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., Manufactures a superior quality of *BELLS.* Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to *CHURCH BELLS.* Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED By a publishing house of 15 yrs. standing, and extensive manufacturing facilities, 10 or 12 **SUCCESSFUL BOOK AGENTS** capable of hiring and training others. Positions worth $1,000 to $1,800 a year to efficient men. For full particulars address, stating fully age, experience and success, HUBBARD BROS., Phila., Pa.

LADIES' WINTER COATS AND DOLMANS.

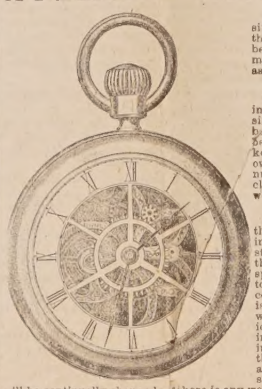
We take especial pride and pleasure in calling attention to our stock of these goods. It surpasses all we have offered in the past, and we have good reason to believe is not equalled in America. The garments are all manufactured expressly for us, in the most careful manner, from the latest styles, which are in most cases confined to us alone.
This stock is now on exhibition and sale. The prices will be found surprisingly moderate.
We also show a wonderful line of *MISSES' and CHILDREN'S COATS,* all made in the highest style of the art by the same Foreign makers, and not to be surpassed for style, fit and carefulness of manufacture.
Garments sent by express, with privilege of examination.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Market Street, Eighth Street, Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA.

visit Philadelphia Wanamaker's Store

WEBER IS THE STANDARD
Is the verdict of our most renowned musicians. Large Stock of Grands, Uprights and Squares, in our Warerooms. The world-renowned **GEORGE WOODS ORGANS** in all styles at all prices. The finest voiced and best toned Organ made. Terms—CASH, or INSTALMENTS at small advance.
A. G. CLEMMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **1117 CHESTNUT ST. PHILAD'A.**

$173.75 WOOD PIANOFORTE with stool, book and music. Only $30 for an Eight Stop, Sub-bass and Octave-Coupler **ORGAN.** Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. **Other Bargains** fully described in **Illustrated Catalogue** which is sent **free** with full particulars.
VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.
Address or call upon **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey**

A RELIABLE WATCH. POST-PAID FOR $3.50.



This watch, as now made and put upon the market, is a marvel of simplicity and accuracy, and contains more ingenuity than any one thing that has been patented in this or any other country for a number of years. Within the last twelve months many valuable improvements have been made, both in the manner of putting up, as well as in the quality of material used.

How Tested and Regulated.

No watch is sent from the factory which has not been run six days in varying positions, and carefully regulated. The test during the six days is a very severe one; all must come up to the standard, or be sent back to the work-room. Hitherto a low-priced watch has been the very poorest of investments, being of no value as a timekeeper, and a constant annoyance and a source of expense to the owner. This watch is composed of less than one-third the usual number of parts in a watch, which are so arranged as to be easily cleaned and repaired. It runs 27 hours with one winding, and will wear for years.

Mechanism of the Watch.

On winding up the watch, the plate turns around, thus coiling up the spring. There is no possible danger of ever winding or breaking the spring in that way, for when the spring is wound up, a strong stop motion or ratchet catches in the case itself and holds everything firm. You may twist off the stem, but you cannot break the spring. Moreover, the spring is very thin and therefore less liable to break under rough usage. The interior machinery of the watch consists of three wheels and a hair spring and balance wheel. This is the whole story—A spring, a revolving wheel work, balance wheel work, and a train of three wheels. Taking every part, screws, pinions, wheels, case, spring and fittings, there are only fifty-eight parts in all, as against usually 150 to 200 pieces. There is another point in connection with the watch. If all the wheels revolved around the centre of the case every hour, it is evident that the bearing of all the wheels, those parts that wear the most, will be continually shifting their position. The pressure or weight upon the bearings will be continually changed—(there is any wear it will be distributed equally. The wear is distributed on all the working parts alike, a mechanical description of which will be found in a book accompanying each watch.
A watch made by hand would cost as much as a cottage by the seashore or a small yacht, and would take about as long to build. So perfect is the machinery used in the manufacture of this watch, and so exact are all the parts, that they go together at once, the first time, and revolve, without fitting, or with so little that it does not materially add to the cost. This is the secret of the cheapness of the watch.
So well known have these watches become, thousands are buying them in preference to higher priced watches—over 100,000 have been sold the past 12 months. The Company are now making six hundred watches every day, and will soon be making a thousand. In fact, it is Everybody's Watch.

High Testimonials.

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, May 1, 1882.
Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the excellence of this simple and inexpensive watch. It keeps better time than a silver watch in our house which cost, at a reliable dealer's, seven times as much. Each of my boys carries one of these watches, and with great satisfaction.
Yours very truly, WILLIAM B. DWIGHT, Professor of Natural History, Vassar College.

BROOKLYN, New York, October 10, 1881.
GENTLEMEN—One of your watches was presented to me at the beginning of the past season by one of the officers of this road. I was responsible for the time used on the road. I started all trains by your watch. Mr. Gunther, our President, stated that he never had the trains run as regularly as they were the past season. I stopped every morning during the season, and compared the watch with chronometer at the Long Island Depot, and found my watch did not vary half a minute the entire season. This statement is truthfully correct.
(Signed,) WM. S. BLYDENBURGH, Depot Master Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island R. R.

PORT JEFFERSON, Long Island, July 8, 1881.
GENTS—Of the watches bought of you 20th June, anxious to know what they would do in the way of time-keepers, I hung up two along-side my chronometer, on board my vessel, Schr. "James Slater," on voyage from New York to Para, South America, and round, after running two days, they did not vary ½ of a minute. I recommend them with pleasure. JAMES L. TOOKER, Master Schr. "James Slater."

Each watch is put up in handsome satin-lined case. Sent post-paid (registered) on receipt of only $3.50. Each watch is guaranteed to be as represented, and may be returned if not satisfactory in every respect.
ENTERPRISE PURCHASING AGENCY,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

You will find upon examination that my stock of Pianos and Organs equals in variety, that of all the other houses in the city combined, and at prices much lower.
Having the sole Agency of several of the leading makers, I am enabled to offer an assortment of instruments that cannot be found elsewhere.
My "One Price System" enables me to sell Pianos and Organs at one uniform price, hence a child can deal as safely as the sharpest buyer, every instrument being plainly marked with its exact and only selling price.
C. J. HEPPE,
One-Price Piano and Organ Depot,
COR. 6th AND THOMPSON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE **CELESTIAL SYMBOL**
INTERPRETED. By Rev. H. W. MORRIS, D.D. The grandest object of Creation is the **SUN.**—Centre of Life, Light, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. **Its Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teachings** are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated. **Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect manner.** Highly commended. Sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT 1000 more BOOK AGENTS for the grandest and *fastest selling* book *ever published,* entitled **OUR FAMOUS WOMEN**
For Thrilling Interest, Romantic Story, Spicy Humor, and Tender Pathos, it is without a peer. Just completed by 20 of *our greatest living Authors,* including *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, H. B. Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, Lucy Larcom, Mary Clemmer, Marion Harland, and 15 others.* They give, *for the first time,* the true Story of the Lives and Deeds of our famous women. It is *Superbly* Illustrated. Ministers say "*God speed it.*" Tens of thousands are waiting for it, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. *It's Position,* the *best* chance to make money *ever offered.* Send for Circulars, *Extra Terms,* &c., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ANDRETH'S SEED THE BEST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

AUTOMATIC
OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE.
The only Sewing Machine that can be USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.
Can you AFFORD to be without it?
Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y.
PHILADEDPHIA, 1437 CHESTNUT ST.

T. B. Hagstoz & Co., (Sucessors to Morgan & Headly) Mutual Life Ins., Building, Philadelphia. TENTH and CHESTNUT ST.

No Risk; Yet a Solid 10 per Cent
RAPID ACCUMULATION
Can Handle Sums, Large or Small.
Solid as English Consols or U. S. Bonds
For Circular, address the
CENTRAL ILLINOIS FINANCIAL AGENCY, Jacksonville, Ill

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 921 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS..$7 750.000
SURPLUS. 1 [illegible]0,000
SAMUEL C[illegible], Pres.
PURELY MUTUAL. *Dividends annually. Policies non-forfeiting for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates. Agencies wanted.*

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
Unequalled facilities, a practical course of instruction, a large corps of experienced teachers, and splendidly lighted and ventilated colleges halls, are a few of the advantages possessed by the **Bryant & Stratton Business College,** 10th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. Special pains taken with backward pupils. Students can enter at any time. Large illustrated circulars free.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE | **Who Family Wash Blue** For sale by Grocers. WILTBERGER, Prop'r. 933 N. Second Street, Philad'a

EARY'S OLD BOOK STORE, Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Cumberland Valley Railroad.

TIME TABLE.—MAY 21st, 1883.

Stations. UP TRAINS.	N. O. Exp.	Acc'm Train	Soth'n Mail	Phil. Exp.	Carl. Acc.*	Hb'g. Exp.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.
Leave Baltimore	11 20	.....	7 35	10 50	.....	4 35
" Philadelphia	11 20	4 30	7 40	11 05	.....	5 40
	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
" Harrisburg	3 15	7 35	11 30	4 05	6 30	8 55
" Mechanicsb'g	3 38	8 04	11 50	4 30	7 00	9 20
" Carlisle	4 00	8 30	12 10	4 55	7 28	9 48
" Newville	4 23	8 55	12 30	5 20	.....	10 06
" Shippensburg	4 44	9 19	12 50	5 45	.....	10 32
Ar. Chambersb'g	5 07	9 45	1 08	6 08	.....	10 55
Lv. Chambersb'g	5 12	9 50	1 10	6 12	.....	P. M.
" Greencastle	5 35	10 14	1 30	6 35	.....	.....
Ar. Hagerstown	6 00	10 40	1 50	7 00	.....	A. M.†
Lv. Hagerstown	A. M.	10 45	2 00	7 05	.....	6 06
Ar. Martinsburg	DAILY	11 30	2 20	7 50	.....	6 20
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		6 45

* On Saturdays this train will leave Harrisburg at 5 30 P. M.
† Monday Morning Accommodation.

Stations. DOWN TRAINS	Hb'g. Exp.	Sat. Acc'n	Mail Train.	Day Exp.	Mail Exp.	N. Y. Exp.
		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	
Lv. Martinsburg	.....	8 00	7 00	DAILY	3 00	DAILY
Ar. Hagerstown	.....	8 50	7 54	P. M.	3 48	P. M.
Lv. Hagerstown	P. M.	8 00	1 35	3 55	9 05	
" Greencastle	.....	8 26	1 58	4 23	9 28	
Ar. Chambersb'g	A. M.	.....	8 50	2 17	4 50	9 45
Lv. Chambersb'g	4 30	Carl.	8 55	2 20	4 55	9 50
" Shippensburg	5 53	Acc'n	9 19	2 40	5 21	10 10
" Newville	5 15	A. M.	9 42	3 00	5 46	10 30
" Carlisle	5 42	7 30	10 08	3 20	6 15	10 50
" Mechanicsb'g	6 06	7 57	10 33	3 45	6 45	11 10
Ar. Harrisburg	6 35	8 30	11 00	4 05	7 15	11 30
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ar. Philadelphia	10 20	.....	3 15	7 25		2 55
" Baltimore	10 20	.....	.....	5 20	.....	.....
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

C. V. R. R.—SOUTH PENN BRANCH.

Mixed Train	Mail Train			Mail Train	Mixed Train
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
9 50	4 15	Lve.....	Chambersburg..... Arr	8 45	3 55
10 03	4 35	"	.....Marion..... "	8 30	3 30
11 20	5 18	"	.....Mercersburg..... "	7 45	2 18
12 00	5 37	"	.....Loudon..... "	7 20	1 30
12 15	5 45	Arr.....	Richmond ..... "	7 10	1 15
P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.

J. F. BOYD, Superintendent.
A. H. M'CULLOH, General Ticket Agent.

PATTERSON $65 ORGAN
Contains **4 Sets Reeds, 13 Stops, Sub Bass and Oct. Coupler.** Shipped on **15 days** trial. Handsome Illuminated Card with full particulars **Free.**
Address **PATTERSON,**
Drawer 12, *Bridgeport, Conn.*

A. J. WEIDENER CHURCH LAMPS
Also for DWELLING,
Finished in Bronze and Polished Brass. Colorsto Match Furniture. Made to extend to table when in use. PERFECTLY SAFE. Send for designs. FREE.
A. J. WEIDENER,
36 S. Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

1884. 1884.
LESSON HELPS AND **PERIODICALS** FOR **SUNDAY SCHOOLS,**
PUBLISHED BY THE
Reformed Church Publication Board,
REV. CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent.
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CUARDIAN.
A monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-school Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special Department, in which are the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.
Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D. D., Editor.
Single Copy $1.25 per year. Over 5 copies to one address, $1.00 per copy, one year.

SCHOLAR'S QUARTERLY.
The Sunday-school scholar's assistant in the study of the Lessons, containing the **Lessons and Comments,** or **Notes** for the Scholars. Issued Quarterly, four numbers a year.
One No., 5 cts. Single copy, one year, 2 cts. Over 5 copies to one address, 15 cts. each one year.

ADVANCED LESSON PAPER,
$6.00 a hundred, per year.

PRIMARY LESSON PAPER,
FOR THE SMALLER SCHOLARS. Illustrated. $7.80 a hundred, per year.

The SUNDAY-SCHOOL TREASURY.
An Illustrated Paper. Issued Semi-Monthly.
ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF ADVANCED SCHOLARS
Rev. R. L. GERHART, Editor.
Single copy, 25 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, to one address, 20 cts. a copy, per year.

SUNSHINE,
An Illustrated Paper for the Little Folks.
Issued Weekly, single copy, 35 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, 25 cts. a copy, per year.

All Subscriptions to be Paid in Advance.
ALL SENT POSTAGE PAID.
Specimen Copies Sent on Application.

Continued from Fifth Page.

the building, which was promptly raised in response to the appeal. The church is a neat frame building, 33 by 50 feet, and is convenient and pleasing in its appearance. The building cost in money and contributed labor, and material, about $2,000. The attendance at the dedication was good notwithstanding the cold weather. The ministers present were the pastors loci, Revs. J. P. German and W. D. Donat, and the writer by whom the sermon was preached. We think the new church will concentrate the energies of our people and awaken a church going and a church loving spirit. Although the Berwick charge has some discouraging features, we look, however, on this move as one of the most encouraging events in its history. The pastor, Rev. W. D. Donat, feels encouraged.

Hazelton, Pa.—Grace Reformed Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. R. G. Asman, received thorough internal and external reparation, so that all things appear new. The necessary expenses were cheerfully contributed by the members, and the house of the Lord is again inviting and comfortable.

Lock Haven, Pa.—The Lord's Supper was celebrated in the Reformed Church at Lock Haven, Pa., on the 23d of Dec. Five persons were added, two by confirmation and three by letter. The catechetical class numbers twenty-eight.

Tulpehocken, Pa.—The Reading *Times* is authority for the statement that Rev. H. A. Keyser of Mahanoy City, Pa., has accepted the call extended to him by the above charge.

Synod of the Potomac.

Emmitsburg, Md.—The Reformed congregation under the pastoral care of Rev. George B. Besser, presented a large box of valuables to the Rev. S. Thomas, missionary at Bunker Hill, Kansas. Also $25 in gold. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Hickory, N. C.—Saturday evening, December 22d, was a refreshing time for the Reformed congregation at Hickory, N. C. It was the occasion of the second meeting of the missionary society, that was started under the pastoral labors of Rev. A. P. Horn. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: M. M. Bast, President; J. F. Abinathy, Vice President; Miss Emma Ingold, Secretary; and Harvey G. Geitner, Treasurer. The society numbers about 40, and the number is still increasing. Mrs. C. V. R. Bonney, a member of the society, formerly of Albany, N. Y., and for twenty years a missionary at Canton, China, a lady of rare scholarly attainments, and the author of several important historical works, was present, and gave a thrilling recital of personal experience in the foreign field, producing a deep impression upon all who heard her. She also gave the cordial greeting to the society in behalf of Mrs. Viele, missionary to Japan, who has, for some time, been next door neighbor to our missionary and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gring, now visiting in this country, but unable to remain at Hickory for this meeting. A bright future is predicted for this society.

Synod of Ohio.

Abilene, Kansas.—*New Organization.*—The Rev. D. B. Shuey organized, on the 4th of Nov., a new Reformed congregation at Abilene, Kansas. The membership composing this congregation are mostly persons from York, Adams and Northumberland counties.

New Bedford, O.—The members of the New Bedford charge, on the 12th of December, paid their pastor, Rev. John A. Novinger, a surprise visit, bearing with them to the parsonage much to fill the house and the purse. The pastor has reason to be encouraged.

Canfield and Warren Charge — This charge consists of five congregations. Three months ago Rev. J. M. Kendig became its pastor. During the months of October and November communion services were held in each of the churches. An encouraging degree of interest was manifested. On the 13th of December the pastor was favored with a surprise visit from the five congregations—all uniting in this expression of their good feeling for their spiritual shepherd. The aggregate amount of gifts which were brought with the visitors was not less than $160.

Chicago, Ills.—Members of our church in Chicago, where our English material has been so long been neglected, are in earnest in beginning a mission work, and that, too, without consuming anything from our missionary treasury. They deserve the co-operation and prayers of all our pastors and people in their enterprise. All they ask to sustain them in the undertaking is an increased circulation of a few subscribers in each pastoral charge in the church, of *The Chrysostomian*, under the management of Dr. S. Mease. Such increase is necessary, in order to enable him to give his time to active ministerial work. It should be promptly and cheerfully accorded, when by it so much is gained for the church. Our pastors would do a most proper and serviceable act in complying at once with the request made of them in circulars received. The asked for aid is needed now, and no one with good reason can neglect or delay extending it. A few moments or hours' efforts on the part of any one is all that is required, and it would remove suspense and delay in the enterprise. Slowness has already caused delay in organizing a congregation and issuing of the publication which will now begin its second volume with January instead of September. There should be no delay in using this opportunity, and encouraging the movement by a favorable response from every locality in the church.

OUR COLLEGES.

Closing Exercises of Palatinate College.

As usual, the Chapel of Palatinate College was crowded on the evening of the last day of the session. The Excelsior Literary Society held its anniversary, and in every way was a complete success. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

Salutatory—"Unfolding Events," Henry T. Wagner, Myerstown, Pa.; Vocal Duet—"Excelsior," Balfe; Poem—"The Amarathine Crown," Daniel S. Solliday, Allentown, Pa.; Violin Solo—De Beriot's 7th Air; Eulogy—"Ralph Waldo Emerson," Charles M. Himmelberger, Myerstown, Pa.; Piano Duet—"Fanfare Militaire," Ascher; Excelsior Oration—"Omnia Vincit Labor," Norman L. C. Truxell, Allentown, Pa.; Vocal Quartette—"Come Fairies All"; Doxology; Benediction.

The poem, by Mr. Solliday, of Allentown, and the Palatinate oration, by Norman C. Truxell, of the same city, deserve special mention. The musical feature was fully up to Palatinate's high reputation in this department of art. The address of Rev. Geo. H. Johnston, of Philadelphia, on Gladstone, was listened to attentively by an audience which gave every evidence of being pleased.

This institution is now on the fair road to prosperity. Seventy-one students were enrolled, and the outlook for next term is flattering. Calvin W. Smith, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and son of Rev. M. A. Smith, has been added to the faculty. The next term will open January 7th.

Mercersburg College.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the Marshall Literary Society of Mercersburg College held their second anniversary in the Reformed Church, Mercersburg. Notwithstanding the inclement weather quite a large audience turned out to greet the youthful aspirants to oratorical honors. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. M. L. Culler. After a finely rendered overture, Mr. G. E. Wiesler, the Salutatorian, was introduced. His oration was listened to with a great deal of interest. The attention bestowed on the production was fully merited. The next performer was Miss Lilian Schnebly who declaimed a selection entitled "The Healing of Jairus' Daughter." A fine selection, and well delivered. Mr. L. R. Swartz next entertained the audience with an oration entitled "The Holidays." The subject was appropriate, and the orator more than once, by some happy hit, brought smiles to the faces of his hearers.

After Mr. Swartz, came Miss N. K. Hollinger, who recited the "Legend of the Organ-builder," with a great deal of force. Her delivery was very animated and her gestures graceful.

The last orator was Mr. T. K. Cromer. His subject was "Love of Popularity." A mere synopsis would not do justice to Mr. Cromers' effort, which was characterized by a clearness of thought and purity of language, seldom met with in college orations. After Mr. Cromer, Miss N. B. Rupley recited a beautiful piece of poetry entitled "Here am I." Miss Rupley's manner was entirely free from that embarrassment which so often spoils the pleasure of the listener, and her recitation was received with manifest pleasure by the entire audience. With this recitation the programme ended, and after a few remarks by Dr. Aughinbaugh, the President of the Institution, the audience was dismissed, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The next session of the college opens Jan. 3rd, 1884. The session just ended has been very gratifying in its results both to students and teachers, and the slowly but steadily increasing number of students shows that the school is commanding the confidence both of the community and the Church at large.

Ursinus College.

Schaff Literary Society.

The good sleighing had the effect of attracting an immense crowd last evening to the thirteenth anniversary of the Schaff Literary Society, held in the chapel of Ursinus College, Collegeville. The large chapel was never more tastefully decorated than last evening. After music by the orchestra, the Rev. O. P. Smith, pastor of St. Augustus' Lutheran Church, Trappe, offered a fervent invocation. The salutatorian, C. E. Wehler, of Abbottstown, Pa., in well chosen words, welcomed the audience to the literary festivities of the evening. An oration on "Eloquence" was delivered by E. C. Hibshman, of Tiffin, Ohio. It was an eloquent deliverance, well written, and well spoken. "Economy" was the subject of an oration by I. M. Hutchison, of Sandt's Eddy, Pa. It was full of practical common sense and was well worth listening to. S. H. Phillips, Johnsonville, Pa., delivered the third oration, "True Dignity—Not Place," was the subject. It was a well digested discourse on a very good subject. "Peter Cooper" was eulogized by J. L. Murphy, of Thomasville, N. C. The great philanthropist was held up as a model for Young America to follow. This gentleman is a very forcible speaker. Collegeville, Pa., furnished the last speaker in the person of H. Alvin Hunsicker, who delivered the "Schaff Oration" on the subject "General and Specific Education." The oration was a good one, and was spoken in a very pleasing manner. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music by the Lansdale orchestra, under the skilful leadership of William D. Hoebner. The exercises were brought to a close with the benediction pronounced by President Bomberger.

The Schaff Society is in a very flourishing condition and certainly deserves credit for its excellent entertainment. The next term of Ursinus College will open on Monday, January 7, 1884. On Tuesday morning following the opening address of the session will be delivered by Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger.

NOTICE.

The Executive Council of the Tri-Synodic Board of Missions of the Reformed Church, in the United States, will hold its quarterly meeting in the First Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. O. MILLER, Pres.

REQUISITES FOR PASTORS.

We call the attention of pastors to the following requisites, to be had at "Our Store," at the lowest *cash* prices:

Note Paper,
Sermon Paper,
Inks and Envelopes,
Stylographic Pens,
Scratch Tablets,
Certificates of Dismission,
Forms (*Pocket*) from **Order of Worship**
Muslin and Morocco.
Confirmation, Marriage
AND
Baptismal Certificates *of All Kinds*
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

We solicit your orders for any of the above, which will be filled promptly.

REFORMED CHURCH PUB. BD.,
907 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA Pa

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, December 31, 1883.

COFFEE.—We quote job lots as follows: Rio, low grades, at 9¾@10¼c; ordinary to low fair at 10¾@11¼c.; fair at 11¾@12c.; good at 12¼@12¾c.; prime to choice at 12¾@13¼c.; fancy at 13¾@14c; Santos, common to prime, at 10½@13½c.; La Guayra, common to choice, at 11@14½c., and Maracaibo, low grade to prime, at 11@15c., with sales of 3000 bags; also, 120 mats, Java, at 18@20c.

FEED.—Quotations were: Bran, Western Winter spot, at $16 25@16 50; do Spring, spot, at $15@15 50; red middlings, at $16@18; white do, at $18@22 50 per ton.

FLOUR.—We quote: Western and Pennsylvania super at $3@3.50; do do extra, $3@4; Pennsylvania extra family, $4.75@5; Delaware do do, $5 25@5.75; Ohio do, $5.25@6; Indiana do do, $5 25@6; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do do, $5.25@6; Minnesota bakers' clear, $5@5 50; do do straight, $5.50@6; patents, Winter wheat, $6@6 75; do Spring, $6.20@6.75

WHEAT.—The latest quotations for Wheat were: No. 3 red, in export elevator, $1.03; regular No. 2 red, $1.03½; No. 2 Delaware red, $1.12; No. 1 red at $1.12. Options closed as follows: No. 2 red December, $1.08 bid and $1.08¼ asked; January, $1.08¼ bid and $1.08⅝ asked.

RYE.—Prime Pennsylvania was held at 65c.

CORN.—Delaware rejected mixed, track, 52c.; Delaware rejected yellow, track, 53c.; No. 3 yellow track, 53½c.; do do afloat, 53c.; old No. 3 mixed, track, 59½c.; new steamer yellow, in export elevator, 55c.; sail white, do do, 59c.; sail yellow, on track, 60c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 40½@41c., and No. 3 white, 39½c. Futures were firm, as follows: No. 2 white December, 40c. bid and 41c. asked; do January, 40½c. bid and 40¾c. asked.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote: Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $15; do fair to good Western and New York, $12@14; do medium Western and New York, $10@11; mixed, $9@11; damaged and low grades, $7@8. Cut hay, as to quality, $14@16.50. Rye straw, $12.75@13. Wheat straw, $9.50@10. Oat straw, $10@10.50.

MOLASSES.—New crop New Orleans was quiet and quoted at 37@55c., as to quality. Sugar-house molasses was dull at 14@16c., the latter for extra heavy.

SEEDS.—Dulness has been the prominent feature, though clover and flax have ruled firm under light offerings at 9½@10c. per lb for the former, and $1.50 per bush for the latter. Timothy was nominal at $1.40@1.45 per bush.

SUGAR.—Raws were dull and steady on a basis of 6 3-16@6 5-16c. per lb for fair to good refining Muscovados. Refined were quoted at 8½c. for powdered, 7⅞@8c. for granulated, 7¾c. for crystal A and 7¾c. for confectioners'.

PROVISIONS.—We quote: Beef—City family per bbl, $13.50@14; do, packets, $12@12.50; do, No. 1 mess, $11; beef hams, $24@24 50; India mess beef, in tcs, $24; dried beef, $15@16. Pork—Mess, new, $16; do, prime mess, new, $15@15.50. Hams—Smoked per lb, 12½@14c.; do, S. P. fully cured, 11½@12c. Sides, smoked, 9c.; do, in salt, 8¾c. Shoulders—In dry salt, 6½@6¾c.; do smoked, 6¾@7½c. Shoulders—pickle, 7½c.; do, smoked, 8@8½c. Bellies—In pickle, 10c.; do smoked, salt, 9½@10c. Lard—City refined, $9.75@10; do, steam, $9.20@9.30; do, Butchers' loose, $8.75.

BUTTER.—We quote creamery, Pennsylvania, extra, 37@38c.; firsts, 33@34c.; do Western, 37@38c.; firsts, 33@34c.; do imitation extra, 26c.; firsts, 23@25c.; Bradford Co. fresh tubs, 29@30c.; do do dairies extra, 23@25c.; Western dairy extra, 25@28c.; firsts, 22@24c.; factory extra, 20c.; firsts, 15@17c., prints, Pennsylvania extra, 40c.; firsts, 35@38c.; seconds, 30@33c.; rolls, Ohio firsts, 14@18c.; do. Pennsylvania, firsts, 14@16c.

CHEESE.—Quotations were: New York factory choice at 13@13½c.; do. fair to good, 12@12¾c.; night skims, 9½@10¼c.; Ohio choice, 12¼c.; do. fair to good, 11@12c.; Pennsylvania creamery, part skims, fancy, 7½@8c.; do. do. fair to prime, 6@6½c.; do. do. skims, fresh arrivals, 4@6c.; do. do. common, 2@3c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, extra, 16c.; do, choice, 14@15c.; do, poor and medium, dry picked and scalded, 12@13c.; chickens, extra, 12@13c.; choice, 11c; poor and medium, dry picked and scalded, 8@10c.; ducks, choice, 12@14c.; poor to good, 8@11c.; geese, choice, 12@13c.; poor, 8@10c.

LIVE POULTRY—We quote: Fowls, hens, near-by, 10@11c.; do do, near by, mixed lots, 9@10c.; do, Southern and Western mixed lots, 12@13c.; do, Southern and Western, 11@12c.; ducks, near by, 11@12c.; do Southern and Western, 10c.; geese, 10@11c.

EGGS.—We quite: Pennsylvania and New Jersey extra, 29@30c.; firsts, 29c.; Delaware and Maryland extra, 29@29½c.; firsts, 28½@29c. Western extra, 29c.; firsts, 27@28c.; ice-house, Pennsylvania, extra, 22@23c.; firsts, 15@18c.; do Western and Canada extra, 21@22c.; firsts, 15@18c.; limed, extra, 21@22c.

VEGETABLES.—We quote: Potatoes—Early rose, per bushel, choice, 43@45c.; do fair to good, 33@38c.; Burbank and Hebron, choice, 40@43c. do, fair to good, 35@38c.; snowflake, 40@43c.; peerless, 30@38c. Onions, yellow, per bbl, $1.25@1 40; do, per bushel, 40@45c. Cabbage, per 100, $6@8.

GREEN FRUITS.—We quote: Apples—Western mixed cars, per bbl $3 50@3.75; do Baldwins and Greenings, selected, $3 75@4; do New York mixed cars, per bbl, $2.75@3 50; do Gensetins, per bbl, $3@3 25; do No. 2 Winter, per bbl, $1 75@2 25; do near by, sour, per bbl, $1.75@2.25. Cranberries, Jersey choice, per bush crate $3 50@3 75; do common and good, per bush crate, $2.75@3.25. Florida oranges, per ½ bbl box, fancy, $4.25@4.50; do do fair to good, $3.50@4; do do, rusty, $3@3.50.

FOR SALE.

A fine Cabinet Organ, of Loring and Blakes' make, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. Suitable for Parlor or Church. Its tone and volume are well spoken of by those who have knowledge of such instruments. Address,

REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD,
907 Arch street, Philadelphia.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

MID-WINTER WOOLENS

For Suits, Cloakings, Ulsters and Newmarkets.

Seal Skin Cloths. **Astrakans.**
Ottoman Beavers. **Sicilliennes.**
Brocaded Beavers.
Dress Cloths. **Stockinettes.**
Velour Cloakings. **Velveteens.**
Ulster Cloths.

Suitings. **Overcoatings.**
Trouserings. **Boys Suitings.**
Corduroys.
Scotch Cheviots. **Beaver Cloakings.**
Children's Sackings. **Opera Cloakings.**
Diagonal Beavers.

SAMPLES BY MAIL.

SNODGRASS, MURRAY & Co.,
CLOTHS—RETAIL,
MARKET AND NINTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

27 CENTS
FOR THE
FAVORITE ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY,
Containing over 32,000 Words and Phrases.

Illustrated with **670 ENGRAVINGS**. A full list of Abbreviations with explanations. This valuable book also contains a great number of Foreign words and phrases alphabetically arranged, with English translations, and the French gives phrases spelled phonetically. **320 PAGES,** handsomely bound in cloth **SENT POSTPAID FOR 27 CENTS.** Stamps taken. Address

ENTERPRISE PURCHASING AGENCY,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beeves, 3000; sheep, 9,000; hogs, 4,700. Previous week: Beeves, 2800; sheep, 8,000; hogs, 5000.

BEEF CATTLE.—Quotations: Extra, 7@7¼c.; good, 6¼@6¾c.; medium, 5¾@6¼c.; common, 5@5½c.

FAT COWS were dull and lower at 3@5c.

MILCH COWS were inactive at $30@70.

VEAL CALVES were in good request at 7@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Quotations: Extra, 5½@5¾c.; good, 5¼@5¾c.; medium, 4½@5c.; common, 3½@4¼c.; lambs, 3¾@7½c.

HOGS.—Quotations: Extra, 8½@8¾c.; good, 8¾c.; medium, 8¼c.; common, 8@8½c.

CITY DRESSED BEEVES were fairly active and prices closed firm at 8@10½c, with sales of common cows as low as 7c.

DRESSED SHEEP were active, and prices closed firmer at 8@9½c. Lambs at 9½@12c.

TO INVESTORS.—Owing to a temporary rise of interest rates, D. S. B. Johnston & Son are able to offer 8 per cent. till January 1st, 1884. See their advertisement in another column.

Wilsonia Magnetic Insoles maintain an active circulation, promote an agreeable warmth in the feet and prevent Coughs and Colds. Made all sizes. Ladies' insoles are very thin. Sold by druggists and shoe dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Physicians recommend *porous plasters* in cases of Back Ache, Lame Side, Stiff Muscles, Rheumatism, and all local pains. *Hop Plasters* are the best made, combining Fresh Hops with Gums. Ready to use, pleasant and powerful in action. 25 cts. at any drug store.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S, Media Academy, Media, Pa., for young men and boys, has just added 20 new rooms. Students admitted and classified at any time. All pupils board with the principal. 15 instructors. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils. School opens after the holidays, January 3. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, etc. Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard College graduate,) Media, Pa. *School open all summer*

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. **Invaluable to all.**
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, Mich.

If You Want
The beautiful and complete New Catalogue of Oak Hall Clothing and Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys, send a postal card request to
Wanamaker & Brown
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

GET A MODEL PRESS.

Price, complete with Type, &c., $5 to $50 and up. Prints Cards, Circulars, Labels, Tracts, everything for Business, Schools, Churches, &c. It is very durable and rapid, and so simple that any boy can work it and earn hundreds of dollars a year, more sold. Send 2 cent stamp for 40 Page Catalogue, with gorgeous floral card and other work done on a Model Press. J. W. Daughaday & Co., Mfrs. 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
MODEL IMPROVED.

W. H. Harrison & Bro.
Manufacturers
PLAIN AND ARTISTIC
GRATES
AND FIRE-PLACES
A specialty. *Send for Illus. Catalogue.*
Also Furnaces and Ranges
1435 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT.
SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, etc. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 42 Dey St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

MUSIC BOXES. C. GAUTSCHI & CO., Mfrs. Ste. Croix, Switzerland. Salesrooms at 1018 Chestnut St., Phila. A VERY APPROPRIATE PRESENT.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS.
For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia

CRAZY PATCHWORK
Haven, Ct. for a dollar package of their best

D. LOTHROP & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Echoes from Hospital and Whitehouse.
A record of Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomeroy's experience in war times.
By ANNA L. BOYDEN. $1.25

The Life of Paul.
By Rev. D. H. TAYLOR Specially desirable to all who study the international lessons. Beginning January, 1884. Teachers edition, illustrated. $1.50

Not of Man, But of God.
By JACOB MANNING, Pastor of Old South Church. $1.25
President Seelye, of Amherst College, writes: "I have read it with a wonderful sense of its charm. I cannot but feel that it must be very useful."

Cambridge Sermons.
By Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D. $1.50
Distinguished for breadth, directness, and convincing power.

After-thoughts of Foreign Travel in Historic Lands and Capital Cities.
By S. H. M'COLLESTER. $1.25

D. Lothrop & Co.,
32 Franklin St., Boston.

WIDE AWAKE
1884— $2.50 A YEAR.
The beautiful Christmas Number, begins the volume, now ready. Only 25 Cts.
ILLUSTRATED STORIES for 1884.
I.—**A Brave Girl.** By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "Gates Ajar," "Dr. Zay," etc. II.—**A District Messenger Boy.** By JAMES OTIS. III.—**Pamela's Fortune.** By LUCY C. LILLIE. IV.—**This Three Trials.** A story for boys. By Mrs. KATE GANNETT WELLS. V.—**AN Historical Serial.** (To begin in the December number. VI—**Fansy Billings.** By "H. H." VII.—**In No-Man's Land.** (A Wonder Story.) By ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS.

ART FEATURES.
Superb Frontispieces, by F. H. LUNGREN, whose "A-Maying" and "Winter Birds" were so famous. **Through France in Sabots,** by W. PARKER BOFFIN, a Picture Serial. **The Procession of the Zodiac,** twelve page pictures, by JESSIE MCDERMOTT. **Child Life in Venice,** 20 pictures by JOSEPH PENNELL. **A Canadian Carnival,** a series by HENRY SANDHAM. **Artistic Initials,** by GEORGE FOSTER BARNES.

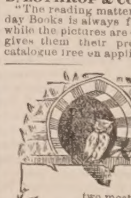
NOTABLE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES.
FAMOUS DWARFS, FAMOUS GIANTS, THE TROUBADOURS, THE GYPSIES, BOSTON COMMON (three papers), profusely illustrated, by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

In addition, there have been secured a brilliant line of short stories, travels, practical articles, illustrated poems, etc.

WIDE AWAKE, is only $2.50 a year. Premium list, which will tell you how to get beautiful gifts, free.

For those too young to read for themselves, there is for those who are too old for **Little Men and Little Women,** with its wealth of **Babyland, Men and Women,** with its wealth of pictures and stories, for Babies to seventeen; and nine wonderful pictures, with its choice stories and illustrations—as the little people say, "nice as nice can be." 75 cents a year. Monthly part, 7 cents. **The Pansy,** the standard of excellence for those beginning to read; $1.00 a year. Holiday number, 10 cents.

Sample copies of the four magazines sent for 25 cts. Illustrated premium list free. For particulars write to **D. LOTHROP & CO.,** 32 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. "The reading matter in D. LOTHROP & CO.'s Holiday Books is always fresh, and by our best authors; while the pictures are original, by the best artists. This gives them their pre-eminence."—Transcript. Full catalogue free on application.


BOUGHTON'S
"COOD-BYE."
Exquisite etching by
SIOCOMBE.
"THE MORNING CALL,"
two most charming new pictures.
Etchings, engravings, paintings, at moderate prices. French plate mirrors.
All the Rogers Groups;
Picture Frames and Stained glass, etc.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Sawing Made Easy
Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!
Sent on 30 Days' Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

A boy 16 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. MILES MURRAY, Portage, Mich. writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 9 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 33 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.